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Bargaining Calendar 1986

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
February 1986

Bulletin 2258

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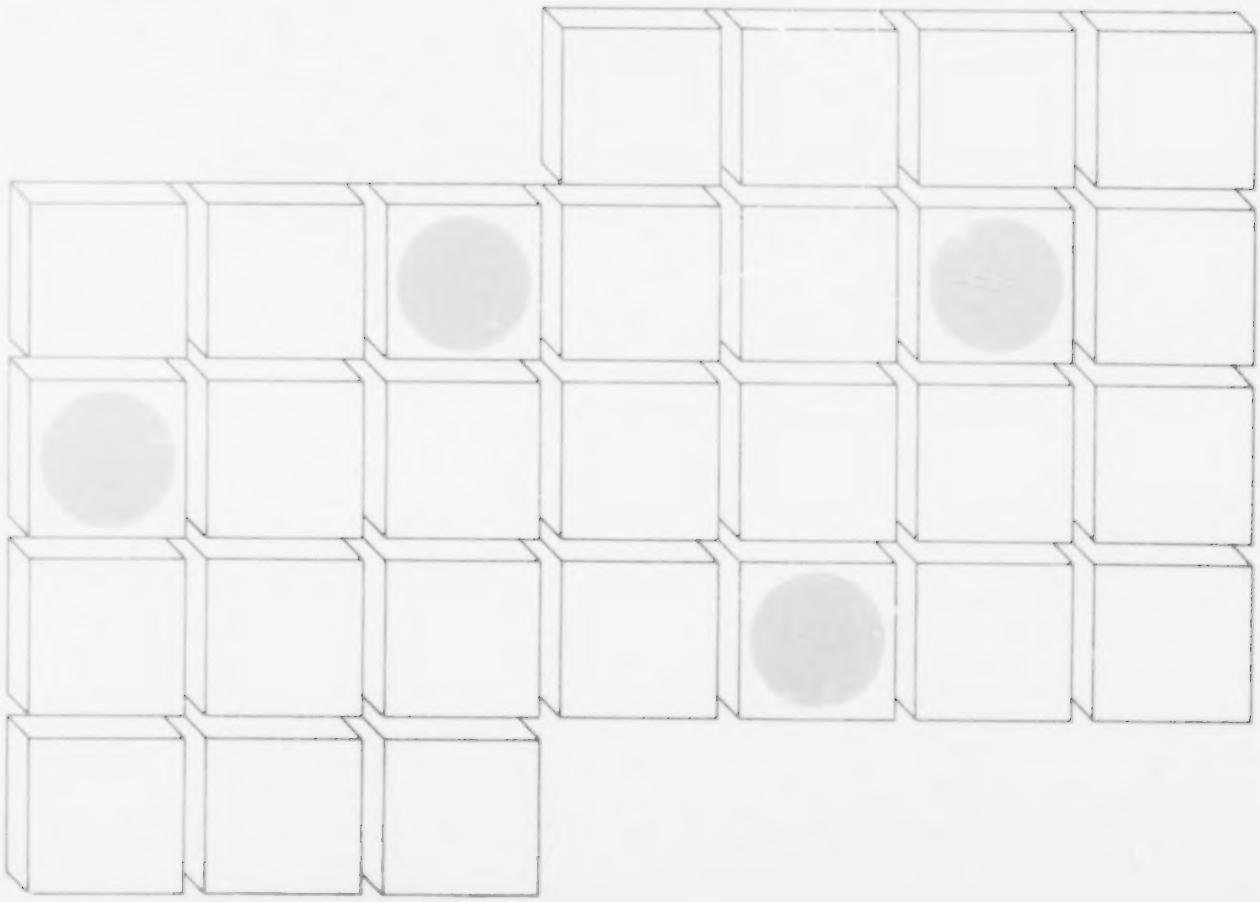

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Bargaining Calendar 1986

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February 1986

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Preface

This bulletin presents information assembled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on anticipated labor-management developments in private industry and in State and local government in 1986. The information—identified by employer and union name—relates to major bargaining situations (those covering 1,000 workers or more) in which contracts expire or are subject to reopening, deferred wage changes come due, or wages are subject to change under cost-of-living adjustment clauses.

The bulletin includes an analysis of 1986 bargaining that first appeared in the January 1986 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*, and additional detailed information from the Bureau's file of contracts and from published sources. The bulletin is based on information available to the Bureau in mid-October 1985.

Tables 1 through 4 summarize data on contract expirations, reopeners, deferred wage changes, and cost-of-living clauses by industry, month, and other characteristics. Tables 5 and 6 indicate the distribution of workers scheduled to receive deferred wage increases in 1986 by industry, month, and amount. Table 7 indicates the prevalence of cost-of-living adjustment clauses in October 1985, table 8 indicates the number of workers under cost-of-living clauses during 1971-86, and table 9, the timing and frequency of 1986 cost-of-living reviews. Major bargaining situations with contracts scheduled to expire in 1986, arranged by month and industry, are listed in tables 10, 11, and 12; those with contracts subject to reopening in 1986, arranged by month, are in table 13.

The appendix lists abbreviations used in this bulletin.

The bulletin was prepared in the Division of Developments in Labor-Management Relations. The analysis was written by David J. Schlein, Fehmida Sleemi, and Phyllis I. Brown. Jane Greene prepared table 3. Larry Adams and William M. Davis designed the computer programming and processed the data.

The file of agreements maintained in the Division of Developments in Labor-Management Relations is, with few exceptions, open to the public. Material in this publication is in the public domain and, with appropriate credit, may be reproduced without permission.

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Bargaining Calendar 1986

Overview

Contracts for about 3.8 million of the 9.1 million workers under major collective bargaining agreements (covering 1,000 workers or more) in private industry and State and local governments will expire or be reopened in 1986. The bargaining calendar in private industry is heavy; contracts for more than two-fifths of the 7.0 million workers under major agreements are up for negotiation. In State and local government, however, the calendar is relatively light: one-third of the 2.1 million workers under major agreements have contracts scheduled for renegotiation. In 1985, by comparison, one-third of private industry employees and more than half of the State and local government workers under major agreements were involved in contract talks.

Information on 1986 bargaining is based on data available to the Bureau of Labor Statistics on September 30, 1985. The proportion of workers under contracts that expire or reopen in 1986 would increase if settlements reached during the fourth quarter of 1985 result in contracts that expire during 1986. In State and local government, for example, 374,000 workers are under contracts that expire before the end of 1985 and for which settlements had not been reached as of September 30. In the event that all these contracts are settled during the fourth quarter and call for termination or reopening during 1986, bargaining activity for the year in State and local government would be heavy, involving about one-half the workers under major agreements.

Management and labor representatives, who will negotiate as 661 private industry and 238 State and local government major agreements expire or reopen this year, will face some issues that are common and some that are unique to their industry or individual bargaining unit. (See tables 1 and 2.)

Economy continues strong

During 1985, the national economy remained basically healthy. Some areas improved; others caused concern among economic observers. On the bright side:

- The unemployment rate in September 1985 was 7.1 percent, compared with 7.5 percent a year earlier.
- The Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI–U) increased 3.2 percent during the 12 months ending September 1985—the slowest price rise since 1967.
- The composite index of leading economic indicators, compiled by the U.S. Department of Commerce to forecast movement in aggregate economic activity, suggests continuing but slow growth into 1986.

Worrisome aspects of the economy include a national debt nearing $2 trillion, a trade deficit running at an annual rate of $125 billion as of mid-1985, and a strong dollar that makes it harder to sell American products abroad and easier to sell imported goods here. Indeed, many of the industries that will be bargaining this year—especially aluminum, farm machinery, steel, and copper mining—have been suffering from foreign competition. Domestic competition—from nonunion firms—will be of concern to bargainers in

Table 1. Calendar of major collective bargaining activity
[Workers in thousands]

Year and month	Agreement expirations and/or scheduled wage reopenings[1]		Principal industries negotiating in month
	Number	Workers covered	
All years[2]	2,025	9,130	...
Total 1986[3]	900	3,770	...
January	34	87	Petroleum refining
February	32	109	Food stores
March	62	216	Glass containers
April	100	244	Construction
May	109	334	Construction, aluminum, lumber
June	228	798	Construction, farm machinery and equipment, hospitals, State and local governments
July	64	212	...
August	96	1,125	Steel, telephone communications, electrical products, local government
September	64	203	Food stores, longshoring (East and Gulf Coast)
October	39	186	Aerospace, food stores
November	24	71	...
December	50	191	State and local government
Total 1987[4]	587	2,488	...
January	29	70	...
February	28	74	...
March	54	111	Construction
April	49	131	Construction, food stores
May	66	180	Construction
June	195	764	Construction, State and local government
July	37	166	Parcel delivery
August	39	191	Food stores, local government
September	31	592	Automobiles, State and local government
October	24	57	Local government
November	16	44	...
December	23	122	Local government
Total 1988[5]	266	1,610	...
January-June	225	1,345	...
July-December	41	264	...
Total 1989 and later	18	99	...
Year unknown or in negotiation[6]	333	1,386	...

[1]Includes all private nonagricultural industries and State and local governments.

[2]Totals are less than the sum of the parts because 85 agreements covering 256,000 workers have both reopenings and expirations in the reference period. Includes 576 State and local government agreements covering 2,149,000 workers.

[3]Includes 68 agreements covering 206,000 workers which have wage reopenings scheduled in 1986. Includes 239 State and local government agreements covering 737,000 workers.

[4]Includes 14 agreements covering 38,000 workers which have wage reopenings scheduled in 1987. Includes 177 State and local government agreements covering 744,000 workers.

[5]Includes 3 agreements covering 12,000 workers which have wage reopenings scheduled in 1988. Includes 74 State and local government agreements covering 429,000 workers.

[6]Includes agreements which were due to expire between Oct. 1 and Dec. 31, 1985, agreements which expired prior to Oct. 1, 1985, but new agreements were not reached by then; agreements which expired prior to Oct. 1, 1985, but for which necessary information had not been fully gathered; and agreements that have no fixed expiration or reopening date.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

retail food stores, as well as those in construction which also faces slack demand in some parts of the country.

Some negotiators will be assessing wage and compensation structures that were first put in place the last time they bargained, usually in 1983 or 1984. These include annual lump-sum payments to workers and two-tiered wage systems, in which employees hired after a specified date are temporarily or permanently on a lower pay scale than those hired earlier. Other employers may wish to initiate these types of compensation.

Additional potential subjects for bargaining abound. To cite a few: Controlling the cost of employee benefits (especially health care); job security and job retraining; quality of work life; and altering work rules and job classifications for greater flexibility and efficiency.

Bankruptcies and corporate takeovers

Other developments will color the bargaining scene. A company filing for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code can, under 1984 amendments to the code, ask the court for relief from the terms of a collective bargaining contract if it fails to reach agreement with the union on a contract modification. Some employees have participated in stock purchase plans of employers in financial difficulty in an attempt to save the corporation. Others have received stock in exchange for taking pay cuts. Unions have played an active role in some corporate takeover battles and have seats on the boards of some companies.

On the more traditional side of labor management relations, the number of major stoppages (involving 1,000 workers or more) continued a decline that began in 1980. In almost all preceding years back to 1947,[1] there were at least 200 and as many as 470 major strikes or lockouts. The number declined annually from 235 in 1979, to 187 in 1980, and to 62 in 1984, the fewest in 37 years and, based on events through the end of October, may hit a new low in 1985. Linked to the decline in stoppages is the increasing practice of workers to continue to work after a contract has expired, either under terms of the old contract or the employer's last best offer. At the end of September 1985, for example, 95 percent of the employees under private industry contracts that had expired and not been renewed were at work rather than on strike.

Nonunion wage gains again higher

In private industry, negotiators on the union side of the table will be bearing in mind the smaller wage and benefit increases that union workers have received compared to their nonunion counterparts during the last 2 years. The third quarter of 1985 was the seventh consecutive quarter in which wages and benefits increased more for nonunion than union workers, according to the Bureau's Employment Cost Index.

Bargainers will also be looking at recent settlements in other situations. Since the beginning of 1982, major settlements in private industry have, on average, provided record or near-record low wage adjustments since the series began in 1968. For the first 9 months of 1985, for example, settlements called for average wage adjustments of 2.3 percent the first year and 2.9 percent annually over the life of the

contract. These figures highlight the tendency of recent settlements to provide smaller wage adjustments in the first contract year than subsequently. Prior to 1983, most settlements provided the largest wage adjustment in the first year.

Major settlements in State and local government since the beginning of 1984, when these data were first compiled, through the third quarter have averaged 4.7 percent the first contract year and 5.2 percent annually over the life of the contract.

Negotiators will also be considering what their expiring contracts yielded. Contracts expiring in 1986 specified wage adjustments averaging 3.1 percent a year over their term. When cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) made through October 1985 are included, the average rises to 3.6 percent. The following tabulation shows average annual wage adjustments alone and combined with COLA's in private and State and local government contracts expiring in 1986 (percentages calculated through the third quarter of 1985):

	Specified wage adjustment	*Specified wage adjustment plus COLA*
Contracts expiring in 1986	3.1	3.6
With COLA	1.9	3.1
Without COLA	4.0	—
Private industry	2.7	3.3
With COLA	1.9	3.1
Without COLA	3.6	—
State and local government	5.1	5.1
With COLA	4.4	4.9
Without COLA	5.1	—

In private industry, the specified adjustments under expiring contracts averaged 2.7 percent annually; when COLA's through September 1985 are included, they averaged 3.3 percent. These are the smallest adjustments under expiring contracts since the Bureau began tabulating these data 12 years ago. If the current trend in the Consumer Price Index continues, 1986 will be the fourth consecutive year in which total adjustments in expiring private industry contracts with COLA's will be less than specified adjustments in those without COLA's. Many contracts, however, provide for COLA review just prior to their 1986 expirations, so the difference in adjustments between those with COLA's and those without may narrow.

In State and local government contracts, specified adjustments in expiring contracts were 5.1 percent. COLA's cover such a small proportion of State and local government workers that their impact is minor.

All of these developments will contribute to the bargaining environment in 1986, but parties to contract negotiations will also have to contend with problems that are specific to their own situations. Principal industries involved in 1986 negotiations are: petroleum (January), farm machinery (March and June), health care (March through October), aluminum (May), copper (May), construction (spring and summer), State and local government (summer), steel (July), telecommunications (August), longshoring—East and Gulf Coast (September), and aerospace (fall). Some of the issues that will face labor and management in these industries are discussed below. The article concludes with highlights of wage changes and COLA reviews scheduled for the year under terms of major contracts negotiated earlier. (See table 3 for information on principal contracts.)

Petroleum refining

Contracts covering approximately 45,000 petroleum refinery employees and the major oil refining companies[2] will expire on January 8, 1986. Most of the Nation's refinery workers are represented by the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union (OCAW); others are represented by the Operating Engineers, Teamsters, Seafarers and independent or single-company unions.

This year's contract negotiations will take place in about the same economic environment as during the round of talks in 1984, although the institutional setting will be somewhat different. Approximately 140 refineries have closed between 1981 and the first half of 1985, with a corresponding drop in employment from 214,000 to 180,000 workers. Demand for U.S. petroleum products peaked at 18.4 million barrels per day in 1978 and fell steadily to 15.2 million in 1983. The fall in demand has been generally attributed to a shift from oil to other fuels (for example, coal and natural gas) for industrial uses, increased home insulation, and more fuel-efficient automobiles. Petroleum product demand increased slightly to 15.7 million barrels per day in 1984, but it was met mostly by imports, which increased by 15 percent. Domestic production increased by only 1 percent even though the industry was operating at only about 75 percent of capacity. Union sources fear that increasing imports will close more domestic refineries. Company mergers and takeovers have changed the bargaining structure of the industry.

On the employer side, merger activity has been brisk since 1981. In 1984 alone, for example, Texaco bought Getty, Mobil acquired Superior, and Phillips bought Aminoil. No recent merger, however, will have a greater impact on this year's bargaining than the 1984 purchase of Gulf by Chevron. Although negotiations have typically been conducted locally by each individual bargaining unit since 1975, the Gulf and OCAW agreements have served as the pattern for the rest of the industry. The OCAW will attempt to establish a pattern again this year, but it is not clear whether the union will be successful or, if it is, which company will emerge as the pattern setter for the industry.

The last round of settlements, in 1984, involved 338 separate contracts covering 50,000 workers. The Gulf OCAW accord provided wage increases of 1.5 percent in the first year and 2.5 percent in the second year and raised Gulf's monthly contributions to the family health insurance plans.

Although the Gulf settlement set the basic pattern for contracts in the industry, agreements with Texaco, Sun Oil,

Table 2. Major collective bargaining agreements scheduled to expire or with wage reopenings, by year and industry

(Workers in thousands)

Industry	Total[1]		Year of expiration, scheduled wage reopening, or both							
			1986[2]		1987[3]		1988 and later[4]		Unknown or in negotiation[5]	
	Number of agreements	Workers covered	Number of agreements	Workers covered	Number of agreements	Workers covered	Number of agreements	Workers covered	Number of agreements	Workers covered
Total[6]	2,025	9,130	900	3,770	587	2,488	281	1,686	333	1,399
All private nonfarm industries	1,449	6,981	661	3,029	410	1,744	207	1,268	209	1,027
Manufacturing	573	2,730	263	1,025	143	862	98	535	81	331
Food and kindred products	89	175	27	53	24	80	7	37	12	27
Tobacco manufacturing	5	17	4	15	–	–	1	2	–	–
Textile mill products	8	31	2	6	3	16	1	4	2	6
Apparel and other finished products	36	341	4	10	3	8	22	225	8	101
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	9	51	7	47	3	5	1	2	–	–
Furniture and fixtures	5	10	2	3	1	2	1	5	1	1
Paper and allied products	45	71	26	41	14	22	5	7	1	1
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	21	37	6	10	13	23	1	3	3	4
Chemicals and allied products	31	63	11	21	8	14	3	7	10	23
Petroleum refining and related industries	16	31	16	31	1	2	–	–	–	–
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics	12	39	1	1	1	4	10	33	–	–
Leather and leather products	8	20	3	8	4	8	1	4	–	–
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products	25	66	12	43	4	8	2	2	7	12
Primary metal industries	61	401	48	379	9	11	3	9	2	5
Fabricated metal products	29	61	15	32	5	14	4	6	5	9
Machinery, except electrical	40	122	19	75	9	30	6	8	6	9
Electrical machinery equipment and supplies	59	315	27	106	13	53	12	122	8	35
Transportation equipment	77	850	25	129	25	576	16	57	11	88
Instruments and related products	8	18	6	13	1	6	–	–	2	5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	9	13	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6
Nonmanufacturing	876	4,250	398	2,004	267	882	109	733	128	696
Mining, crude petroleum and natural gas production	12	131	6	15	–	–	1	105	5	11
Construction	387	1,064	196	606	131	294	40	98	29	85
Transportation, except railroads and trucking	80	256	26	108	17	69	6	34	12	46
Railroads	26	378	–	–	–	–	1	8	25	370
Trucking	15	283	1	1	2	75	8	191	4	16
Communications	41	718	26	677	9	31	4	8	3	6
Utilities, gas, and electric	74	244	31	104	23	69	12	39	12	40
Wholesale trade	10	41	6	10	3	5	1	25	–	–
Retail trade, except restaurants	128	562	48	209	45	226	22	81	16	56
Restaurants	14	44	7	22	2	3	1	8	4	12
Finance, insurance, and real estate	24	119	9	43	8	21	2	32	5	24
Services, except hotels and health services	35	156	15	75	10	28	5	37	6	18
Hotels	16	114	6	29	5	29	4	63	2	5
Health services	34	142	19	106	12	33	2	4	5	7
State and local government	576	2,149	239	741	177	744	74	429	124	372

[1]Totals are less than the sum of the parts because 85 agreements covering 256,000 workers have both reopenings and expirations in the reference period. Includes 576 State and local government agreements covering 2,149,000 workers.

[2]Includes 68 agreements covering 206,000 workers which have wage reopenings scheduled in 1986. Includes 239 State and local government agreements covering 737,000 workers.

[3]Includes 14 agreements covering 38,000 workers which have wage reopenings scheduled in 1987. Includes 177 State and local government agreements covering 744,000 workers.

[4]Includes 3 agreements covering 12,000 workers which have a wage reopening scheduled in 1988. Includes 74 State and local government agreements covering 429,000 workers.

[5]Includes agreements which were due to expire between Oct. 1 and Dec. 31, 1985, agreements which expired prior to Oct. 1, 1985, but new agreements were not reached by then; agreements which expired prior to Oct. 1, 1985, but for which necessary information had not been fully gathered; and agreements that have no fixed expiration or reopening date.

[6]Includes all private nonagricultural industries and State and local governments.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

and Union Oil, differed from the Gulf accord, and introduced a two-tiered classification. Company bargainers are expected to try to maintain the two-tiered wage structure, or introduce it where it does not exist, while the OCAW will probably try to eliminate it.

Demands for the coming negotiations adopted by the U.S. National Oil Bargaining Committee of the OCAW emphasize job security and health insurance. They include:

- A 2-year contract.
- "No retrogression" or concessions on current rights and benefits.
- "Substantial" wage increases for all classifications.
- Increased employer contributions to health insurance.
- Improvements in layoff protection, recall rights, severance pay, and transfer and relocation rights.

Construction

Approximately 606,000 construction workers are covered by collective bargaining agreements that will expire or be subject to reopening in 1986. They make up 57 percent of all construction workers under major agreements. Most of the 198 contracts will terminate between April and June.

Table 3. Duration and wage adjustment provisions of selected[1] major collective bargaining agreements

Industry[2] and employer	Union[3]	Number of workers[4]	Duration of agreement[5]	Month of 1985 COLA	Month and amount of 1985 specified wage increase
Private sector					
Manufacturing					
Food and kindred products					
California Processors, Inc. and others	Teamsters (Ind.)	20,000	July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1988	.....	July: 10 to 45 cents
Nabisco, Inc.	Bakery, Confectionery and Tobacco Workers	9,000	Sept. 1, 1985 to Sept. 1, 1987	.....	Mar.: 10 cents June: 10 cents Sept.: $1,000 lump-sum payment
Anheuser-Busch, Inc.	Teamsters (Ind.)	9,000	Jan. 1, 1985 to Feb. 28, 1989	.....	Mar.: 65 cents
Wholesale bread and cake bakeries (East Central States)	Bakery, Confectionery and Tobacco Workers	8,000	June 10, 1984 to June 13, 1987	.....	June: 40 cents
Sugar plantation companies (HI)	Longshoremen and Warehousemen (Ind.)	7,500	Feb. 1, 1985 to Jan. 31, 1986	.....	.....
Tobacco manufactures					
Philip Morris, U.S.A.	Bakery, Confectionery and Tobacco Workers	10,300	Feb. 1, 1983 to Jan. 31,	.....	.....
Dan River Inc.	Textile Workers	7,500	June 17, 1985 to June 22, 1987[6]	.....	.....
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar products					
Atlantic Apparel Contractors Assn.	Ladies' Garment Workers	25,000	June 1, 1985 to May 31, 1988	.....	June: 6 percent
Affiliated Dress Assn. Manufacturers Inc.	Ladies' Garment Workers	20,000	June 1, 1985 to May 31, 1988	.....	June: 6 percent
Greater Blouse, Skirt, and Undergarment Assn.	Ladies' Garment Workers	19,900	June 1, 1985 to May 31, 1988	.....	June: 6 percent
New York Coat and Suit Assn. and American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Assn.	Ladies' Garment Workers	15,000	June 1, 1985 to May 31, 1988	.....	June: 6 percent
Lumber and wood products, except furniture					
Western States Wood Products Employers Assn.	Woodworkers; Carpenters and Joiners	36,000	June 1, 1983 to May 31, 1986	.....	.....
Paper and allied products					
International Paper Co., Multiple Mill Group	Paperworkers; Electrical Workers (IBEW)	6,000	June 1, 1983 to May 31, 1986	.....	.....
Printing, publishing, and allied industries					
Metropolitan Lithographers Assn. (New York City)	Graphic Communications	5,000	July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1987	.....	July: 5.3 percent
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products					
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.	Rubber Workers	16,000	Apr. 22, 1985 to Apr. 20, 1988	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Apr.: 10 cents
Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.	Rubber Workers	8,500	Apr. 22, 1985 to Apr. 20, 1988	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Apr.: 10 cents
B. F. Goodrich Co.	Rubber Workers	7,200	Apr. 22, 1985 to Apr. 20, 1988	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Apr.: 10 cents
Leather and leather products					
Brown Shoe Co.	Clothing and Textile Workers; Food and Commercial Workers	6,000	Sept. 1, 1984 to Aug. 31, 1986	.....	.....
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products					
Owens-Illinois, Inc.	Glass, Pottery, Plastics	8,600	Apr. 1, 1983 to Mar. 31, 1986	.....	.....
Brockway Glass Co.	Glass, Pottery, Plastics	7,000	Apr. 1, 1983 to Mar. 31, 1986	.....	.....
Primary metal industries					
U.S. Steel Corp. (production and maintenance)	Steelworkers	102,000	Mar. 1, 1983 to Aug. 1, 1986	.....	Feb.: 45 cents
Bethlehem Steel Corp.	Steelworkers	49,000	Mar. 1, 1983 to Aug. 1, 1986	.....	Feb.: 45 cents
Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp.	Steelworkers	32,000	Mar. 1, 1983 to Aug. 1, 1986	.....	Feb.: 45 cents
Republic Steel Corp.	Steelworkers	30,400	Mar. 1, 1983 to Aug. 1, 1986	.....	Feb.: 45 cents
Inland Steel Co., Indiana Harbor Works	Steelworkers	21,100	Mar. 1, 1983 to Aug. 1, 1986	.....	Feb.: 45 cents
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment					
American Can Co.	Steelworkers	5,500	Mar. 9, 1983 to Feb. 16, 1986	.....	.....
Machinery, except electrical					
Caterpillar Tractor Co.	Automobile Workers	20,400	Apr. 25, 1983 to June 1, 1986	Mar.	.....
Deere & Co.	Automobile Workers	18,000	June 1, 1983 to June 1, 1986	Mar.	.....
International Harvester Co.	Automobile Workers	12,000	Oct. 1, 1984 to Sept. 30, 1987	Mar., June, Sept., Dec.	.....
Briggs and Stratton Corp.	Allied Industrial Workers	8,200	Oct. 29, 1983 to July 31, 1986	.....	.....
Timken Co.	Steelworkers	8,000	Aug. 28, 1983 to Aug. 25, 1986	.....	July: 45 cents
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies					
General Electrical Co.	Electronic Workers (IUE); Electrical Workers (UE-Ind.); Electrical Workers (IBEW), others	80,000	July 1, 1985 to June 26, 1988	June, Dec.	June: 3.0 percent
AT&T Technologies	Electrical Workers (IBEW)	36,200	Aug. 7, 1983 to Aug. 6, 1986	.....	.....

Table 3. Continued—Duration and wage adjustment provisions of selected[1] major collective bargaining agreements

Industry[2] and employer	Union[3]	Number of workers[4]	Duration of agreement[5]	Month of 1986 COLA	Month and amount of 1986 specified wage increase
General Motors Corp.	Electronic Workers (IUE)	24,000	Nov. 12, 1984 to Sept. 14, 1987	Mar., June, Sept., Dec.	
AT&T Technologies	Communications Workers	20,300	Aug. 7, 1983 to Aug. 6, 1986		
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	Electronic Workers (IUE); Electrical Workers (UE–Ind.); Electrical Workers (IBEW); others	19,200	July 22, 1985 to Aug. 28, 1988	Jan., July	July: 3 percent
Transportation equipment					
General Motors Corp.	Automobile Workers	350,000	Oct. 15, 1984 to Sept. 14, 1987	Mar., June, Sept., Dec.	Oct.: lump-sum payment[7]
Ford Motor Co.	Automobile Workers	114,000	Oct. 28, 1984 to Sept. 14, 1987	Mar., June, Sept., Dec.	Oct.: lump-sum payment[7]
Boeing Co.	Machinists	26,000	Oct. 4, 1983 to Oct. 3, 1986	Jan. Apr., July	
Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co.	Steelworkers	18,200	Nov. 1, 1983 to May 31, 1987		May: 7 percent
Rockwell International Corp.	Automobile Workers	16,000	July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1987	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	July: 3 percent
Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical and optical goods; watches and clocks					
Honeywell Inc.	Teamsters (Ind.)	6,000	Feb. 1, 1984 to Jan. 31, 1987 (Feb. 1, 1986)		
Nonmanufacturing					
Bituminous coal and lignite mining					
Bituminous Coal Operators Assn.	Mine Workers, United (Int'l.)	105,000	Sept. 28, 1984 to Jan. 31, 1988		Jan.: 5 cents Apr.: 5 cents July: 5 cents Oct.: 30 cents
Building construction—general contractors and operative builders					
Associated General Contractors; and others (Southern CA)	Carpenters	20,000	July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1986		
Building construction agreement (New York City)	Carpenters	20,000	July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1987		July: $1.10
Building Industry Assn. and others (Northern CA)	Carpenters	16,000	June 16, 1983 to June 15, 1986		
Associated General Contractors; and others (outside agreement–Southern CA)	Laborers	15,000	July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1986		
Associated General Contractors (outside agreement–Northern CA)	Laborers	15,000	Jan. 15, 1983 to June 15, 1986		
Construction other than building construction–general contractors					
Associated General Contractors (Northern CA)	Carpenters	15,000	Sept. 1, 1982 to June 15, 1986		
Associated General Contractors (Central and Western WA)	Carpenters	14,000	June 1, 1983 to May 31, 1986		
Associated General Contractors (Northern CA)	Operating Engineers	12,000	June 16, 1983 to June 15, 1986		
Associated General Contractors (Upstate NY)	Carpenters	10,000	Apr. 1, 1985 to Mar. 31, 1988		June: 85 cents
Labor Relations Div. of the Ohio Contractors Assn.	Laborers	10,000	May 1, 1983 to Apr. 30, 1986		
Construction—special trade contractors					
Plumbing and Piping Industry Council; and independent companies (plumbers–Los Angeles)	Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry	11,000	July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1986		
New York Electrical Contractors Assn., Inc. (New York City)	Electrical Workers (IBEW)	10,000	June 10, 1983 to June 12, 1986		
Associated General Contractors; 7 other Assns.; and independent contractors	Iron Workers	10,000	July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1986		
Electrical Contractors Assn. of the City of Chicago	Electrical Workers (IBEW)	8,100	June 1, 1985 to May 31, 1987		June: $1.10[8]
Mechanical Contractors Assn. (Chicago)	Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry	8,000	June 3, 1985 to May 31, 1988		
Railroad transportation					
Conrail	Transportation	8,400	July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1986	Jan.	Jan.: 2 percent July: 1.5 percent
Local and suburban transit and interurban highway passenger transportation					
Greyhound Lines	Transit Union	12,700	Nov. 1, 1983 to Oct. 31, 1986	May, Aug.	
Motor freight transportation and warehousing					
National Master Freight Agreement (local cartage)	Teamsters (Ind.)	100,000	Apr. 1, 1985 to Mar. 31, 1988		Apr.: 50 cents

Table 3. Continued—Duration and wage adjustment provisions of selected[1] major collective bargaining agreements

Industry[2] and employer	Union[3]	Number of workers[4]	Duration of agreement[5]	Month of 1985 COLA	Month and amount of 1986 specified wage increase
United Parcel Service	Teamsters (Ind.)	71,000	Sept. 1, 1984 to July 31, 1987	Sept.	Sept.: 50 cents
National Master Freight Agreement (over-the-road)	Teamsters (Ind.)	50,000	Apr. 1, 1985 to Mar. 31, 1988	.....	Apr.: 50 cents
National Master Automobile Transporters Agreement	Teamsters (Ind.)	21,000	June 1, 1985 to May 31, 1988	June	June: 60 cents
Joint Area Cartage Agreement (Chicago)	Teamsters (Ind.)	10,000	Apr. 1, 1985 to Mar. 31, 1988	.....	Apr.: 50 cents
Water transportation					
Pacific Maritime Assn.	Longshoremen and Warehousemen (Ind.)	9,750	July 1, 1984 to July 1, 1987	.....	July: 95.6 cents
New York Shipping Assn.	Longshoremen's Association	8,500	Oct. 1, 1983 to Sept. 30, 1986	.....	.....
American Maritime Assn. (unlicensed seamen)	Seafarers	8,000	June 16, 1984 to June 15, 1987	Jan., July	.....
Great Lakes Assn. of Stevedores	Paperworkers	6,000	Apr. 1, 1984 to Dec. 31, 1986	.....	Apr.: $1
West Gulf Maritime Assn.	Longshoremen's Association	5,000	Oct. 1, 1983 to Sept. 30, 1986	.....	.....
Transportation by air					
United Airlines	Machinists	15,500	Nov. 1, 1983 to Oct. 31, 1986	.....	Sept.: 2.9 percent
American Airlines	Transport Workers	12,000	Sept. 1, 1985 to Mar. 1, 1989	.....	Mar.: $500 lump-sum payment
Eastern Airlines	Machinists	12,000	Feb. 1, 1985 to Dec. 31, 1987	.....	Feb.: 6 percent
United Airlines	Air Line Pilots	8,500	Apr. 1, 1983 to May 1, 1986	.....	.....
Republic Airlines	Air Line Pilots	6,300	May 31, 1984 to Dec. 31, 1986	.....	.....
Communication					
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	Communications Workers	500,000[6]	Aug. 7, 1983 to Aug. 9, 1986	.....	.....
New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.	Electrical Workers (IBEW)	23,700	Aug. 7, 1983 to Aug. 9, 1986	.....	.....
General Telephone Co. of California	Communications Workers	21,000	Mar. 4, 1983 to Mar. 4, 1986	.....	.....
AT&T Technologies (installers and job clerks)	Communications Workers	14,000	Aug. 7, 1983 to Aug. 9, 1986	.....	.....
Illinois Bell Telephone Co.	Electrical Workers (IBEW)	13,800	Aug. 7, 1983 to Aug. 9, 1986	.....	.....
Electric, gas, and sanitary services					
Pacific Gas and Electric Co.	Electrical Workers (IBEW); Marine Engineers; others	22,400	Jan. 1, 1984 to Dec. 31, 1987	Jan.	Jan.: 3 percent
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York Inc.	Utility Workers	16,000	Aug. 21, 1983 to June 17, 1986	.....	Mar.: 2 percent
Commonwealth Edison Co.	Electrical Workers (IBEW)	11,500	Apr. 1, 1985 to Mar. 31, 1988	.....	Apr.: 4.6 percent
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.	Electrical Workers (IBEW)	8,000	June 1, 1984 to May 31, 1986	.....	.....
Southern California Gas Co.	Utility Workers	7,100	Apr. 1, 1984 to Mar. 31, 1986	.....	.....
Wholesale trade-nondurable goods					
Industrial Employers and Distributors Assn. (CA)	Teamsters (Ind.) Longshoremen and Warehousemen (Ind.)	25,000	June 1, 1985 to May 31, 1988	June	June: 12 cents Dec: lump-sum payment [11]
General merchandise stores					
Meijer, Inc. (MI)	Food and Commercial Workers	11,000	Dec. 30, 1984 to Sept. 19, 1987	Oct.	Apr.: lump-sum payment [11] Oct.: 20 cents
Montgomery Ward and Co.	Teamsters (Ind.)	8,600	Aug. 1, 1983 to July 31, 1986	.....	Jan.: 4 percent
R H Macy and Co., Inc.	Retail, Wholesale and Department Store	6,000	Feb. 1, 1986 to Jan. 31, 1989	.....	Feb.: 40 cents
Woodward & Lothrop, Inc. (Washington, DC area)	Food and Commercial Workers	5,500	Feb. 1, 1983 to Jan. 31, 1986	.....	.....
Food stores					
Food Employers Council, Inc. (Southern CA)	Food and Commercial Workers	65,000	July 30, 1984 to Aug. 2, 1987	.....	Feb.: 1.2 percent July: 1.6 percent
Food Employers Council (Northern CA)	Food and Commercial Workers	22,000	Mar. 1, 1983 to Feb. 28, 1986	.....	.....
Shoprite, Pathmark, Grand Union and Foodtown stores (NJ)	Food and Commercial Workers	21,000	Apr. 9, 1984 to Apr. 3, 1987	.....	Apr.: 37.5 cents Dec.: 12.5 cents
Waldbaum, Food-a-rama, Bohack, and others (NY)	Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store	18,000	Sept. 30, 1983 to Sept. 30, 1986	.....	Mar.: average 31.3 cents
Jewel Food Stores (IL)	Food and Commercial Workers	18,000	June 21, 1985 to Oct. 4, 1986	.....	.....
Eating and drinking places					
Restaurant-Hotel Employers' Council	Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees	17,781	Mar. 15, 1982 to Mar. 15, 1986 (Mar. 15, 1985)	.....	.....
Restaurant-Hotel Employers' Council	Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees	17,781	Mar. 15, 1982 to Mar. 15, 1986 (Mar. 15, 1985)	.....	.....
Restaurant-Hotel Employers' Council	Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees	8,000	Mar. 15, 1985 to Mar. 15, 1989 (Mar. 15, 1988)	.....	Apr.: 3.9 percent (over-age)
San Mateo Hotel Restaurant Employers' Assn.	Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees	5,200	Jan. 1, 1984 to Dec. 31, 1986	.....	Jan.: 20–52 cents
Bob's Big Boy Restaurants	Bob's Big Boy Union (Ind.)	5,200	Jan. 1, 1984 to Dec. 31, 1986	.....	Jan.: 1.5 percent July: 1.5 percent
Insurance					
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.	Food and Commerical Workers	5,000	July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1987	.....	Sept.: lump-sum payment[12]

Table 3. Continued—Duration and wage adjustment provisions of selected[1] major collective bargaining agreements

Industry[2] and employer	Union[3]	Number of workers[4]	Duration of agreement[5]	Month of 1985 COLA	Month and amount of 1986 specified wage increase
Real Estate					
Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations (apartment agreement) (NY)	Service Employees	30,000	Apr. 21, 1985 to Apr. 20, 1986	Apr.	Apr.: 50 cents
Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations (commercial agreement) (NY)	Service Employees	18,000	Jan. 1, 1984 to Dec. 31, 1986	Jan.	Jan.: 57.5 cents
Building Managers Assn. of Chicago	Service Employees	6,000	Mar. 26, 1984 to Sept. 28, 1986		
Hotels, rooming house, camps, and other lodging places					
Hotel Assn. of New York City	Hotel and Motel Trades Council	25,000	June 1, 1985 to May 31, 1990		Aug.: 5.8 percent
Nevada Resort Assn.	Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees	25,000	May 2, 1984 to May 4, 1989		May: 15 cents
Casino hotels in Atlantic City	Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees	12,000	Sept. 15, 1983 to Sept. 15, 1988 (Sept. 15, 1986)		
Greater Chicago Hotel and Motel Assn.	Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees	9,000	Apr. 1, 1983 to Dec. 31, 1987		Jan.: 25.5 cents–tipped 12.5 cents–nontipped
Council of Hawaii Hotels	Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees	8,100	Mar. 1, 1984 to Feb. 28, 1987		Mar.: 5 percent
Personal services					
New York City laundries	Clothing and Textile Workers	5,000	Dec. 1, 1984 to Nov. 30, 1987		Dec.: $10 week–inside employees, $20 week–drivers
Business services					
Service Employers Assn. (New York City)	Service Employees	36,000	Jan. 1, 1984 to Dec. 31, 1986	Jan.	Jan.: 57.5 cents
Massachusetts Maintenance Contractors Assn. (building cleaning)	Service Employees	7,000	Sept. 1, 1984 to Aug. 31, 1987		Sept.: 20 cents
Associated Guard and Patrol Agencies (Chicago)	Service Employees	6,000	Jan. 1, 1985 to Dec. 31, 1986		Jan.: 10 cents
Motion pictures					
Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers	Stage Employees and other unions	30,000	Aug. 1, 1985 to July 31, 1988		Aug.: $1
Amusement and recreation services, except motion pictures					
Phonograph Record Labor Agreement	Musicians	6,000	Dec. 1, 1983 to Nov. 30, 1986		
Health services					
League of Voluntary Hospitals and Homes (New York City)	Retail, Wholesale and Department Store	50,000	July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1986		
Greater New York Health Care Facilities Assn.	Service Employees	15,000	Apr. 1, 1984 to Mar. 31, 1986		
Association of Private Hospitals (New York, NY)	Service Employees	7,000	Aug. 1, 1984 to July 31, 1986		
Kaiser Permanente (clerical, service, maintenance and technical)	American Nurses Association (Ind.)	6,850	Apr. 1, 1984 to Mar. 31, 1987		
Kaiser-Permanente Medical Care Program (Northern CA)	Service Employees	6,400	Oct. 30, 1983 to Oct. 25, 1986		
State and local government					
State					
New York State (professional and technical employees)	State, County and Municipal Employees	51,000	Apr. 1, 1985 to Mar. 31, 1988		Apr.: 5 percent
New York State institutional services	State, County and Municipal Employees	41,000	Apr. 1, 1985 to Mar. 31, 1988		Apr.: 5.5 percent
New York State (administrative)	State, County and Municipal Employees	37,700	Apr. 1, 1985 to Mar. 31, 1988		Apr.: 5.5 percent
Massachusetts State	State, County and Municipal Employees and Service Employees	28,000	Apr. 1, 1983 to Mar. 31, 1986		
New York State operational services (blue collar)	State, County and Municipal Employees	25,500	Apr. 1, 1985 to Mar. 31, 1988		Apr.: 5.5 percent
Pennsylvania State (clerical, administrative, and fiscal)	State, County and Municipal Employees	16,650	July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1988		July: 33 cents
New York State security services	State, County and Municipal Employees	15,800	Apr. 1, 1985 to Mar. 31, 1988		Apr.: 5.5 percent
Oregon State Employees Unit	Service Employees	15,500	July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1987		July: 3 percent
Pennsylvania State (human services)	State, County and Municipal Employees	15,400	July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1988		July: 33 cents
Florida State (professional unit)	State, County and Municipal Employees	15,000	July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1987 (July 1, 1988)		Jan.: 5 percent
Local					
New York City Board of Education (teachers)	Teachers	58,500	July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1987		July: 5.5 to 8.1 percent
New York City (clerical)	State, County and Municipal Employees	36,400	July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1987		July: 6 percent
New York City Transit Authority	Transport Workers	26,500	Apr. 1, 1985 to Mar. 31, 1988		Apr.: 6 percent
Chicago Board of Education (teachers)	Teachers	26,000	Sept. 5, 1985 to Aug. 31, 1987		Sept.: 3 percent
New York City Police Dept.	Patrolmen's Association (Ind.)	17,800	July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1987		July: 6 percent
Minnesota State (multidepartment)	State, County and Municipal Employees	17,300	July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1987		July: 4 percent
Nassau County (general unit)	State, County and Municipal Employees	14,000	Jan. 1, 1985 to Dec. 31, 1987		Jan.: 6 percent

Table 3. Continued—Duration and wage adjustment provisions of selected[1] major collective bargaining agreements

Industry[2] and employer	Union[3]	Number of workers[4]	Duration of agreement[5]	Month of 1986 COLA	Month and amount of 1986 specified wage increase
Philadelphia School District (teachers)	Teachers	13,800	Sept. 1, 1985 to Aug. 31, 1988	.....	.....
Philadelphia city employees	State, County and Municipal Employees	13,000	July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1988	.....	.....
New York City (social services employees)	State, County and Municipal Employees	12,500	July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1987	.....	July: 5.5 percent

[1] Selected on contracts with the highest employment (minimum 5,000) in the industrial classification.
[2] Based on 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.
[3] Unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where noted as independent (Ind.).
[4] Number of workers at time agreement was reached.
[5] Contract effective date to expiration date or first reopening date.
[6] Subject to reopening during agreement term at not less than 6-month intervals.
[7] Equal to 2.25 percent of qualified earnings during 52 pay periods ending in September 1986.
[8] Allocation between wages and benefits will be determined by the union.
[9] Based on the corporate structure and employment level at the time of the 1983 collective bargaining settlement. On Jan. 1, 1984, AT&T was divested of its various operating companies under a settlement of an antitrust action.
[10] Equal to 24 cents for each hour worked from June 1, 1986, to Nov. 30, 1986.
[11] Varying by job classification and based on hours worked from Oct. 6, 1985, to Apr. 15, 1986.
[12] Based on income during preceding 12 months and length of service.

Typically, most of the construction workers under collective bargaining agreements are employed in commercial construction (for example, office buildings and highways) rather than residential construction. Negotiations in the industry are usually conducted by local or regional branches of national employer associations, such as the Associated General Contractors of America or the National Electrical Contractors Association. Individual companies join such associations for a variety of business-related purposes, including collective bargaining. Workers are generally organized along craft lines, and negotiations are frequently on a craft-by-craft basis. Nevertheless, settlements reached by the various crafts in a locality are often similar in size, reflecting the economic situation of the local construction industry.

The economic health of the industry, while not good, has shown some improvement since 1982. In October of that year, the rate of unemployment in the industry hit a historic 23.7 percent. It dropped to 13.7 percent 2 years later, and has been hovering around that level since then. The value of new nonresidential construction, which ranged between $60 and $65 billion a year from 1981–83, rose to $74 billion in 1984 and was at $65 billion at the end of the third quarter of 1985.

In addition to having to deal with the problems of reduced construction activity and the consequent loss of job opportunities, unionized firms and their employees have faced increased competition from nonunion firms. Employers and workers have tried to adjust to both situations. Some unionized employers have used "double breasting"—forming new, nonunion firms—to avoid having to abide by the terms of union contracts and thus to be better able to compete with nonunion firms. Unions have agreed to reduce or freeze pay and benefits and to modify work rules to reduce labor costs. Some contracts permit a dual wage scale, with a lower rate to be paid on small projects where competition from nonunion firms tends to be heaviest. Similarly, on federally financed construction, if the prevailing wage rate that must be paid under the Davis-Bacon Act is determined to be less than the union scale, some contracts allow the employer to pay the lower rate, to be able to compete for the job. New "helper" classifications have been developed for workers who do not perform all the duties of the craft and are paid less than full craft rates. More direct approaches to reducing labor costs—wage and benefit cuts and freezes—have also been negotiated.

Since 1983, substantial proportions of workers covered by major construction contracts have had their wages cut or frozen for the term of the agreement—37 percent in 1983, 46 percent in 1984, and 30 percent during the first 9 months of 1985. The cuts and freezes, coupled with comparatively modest increases for the remaining workers, yielded average wage adjustments over the contract term that, since 1983, have been small relative to earlier years. During the first 9 months of 1985, contract settlements called for wage adjustments averaging 2.1 percent annually over their term. By comparison, adjustments specified in the contracts they replaced averaged 3.3 percent annually over their term, and 1982 settlements called for wage adjustments that averaged 6.3 percent a year over the life of the contract.

There is nothing on the horizon to indicate that 1986 bargaining in construction will produce settlements very different from those reached beginning in 1983.

Aluminum

Contracts between major aluminum producers and the United Steelworkers of America and the Aluminum, Brick and Glass Workers International Union are scheduled to expire in May 1986. These agreements cover about 45,000 workers.

The three largest companies, Aluminum Co. of America, Reynolds Metals Co., and Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp., have traditionally been the pattern setters for smaller firms. The 3-year contracts negotiated in May 1983 gave no specified wage increases. They modified the quarterly cost-of-living adjustment to provide wage changes of 1 cent an hour for each 0.3-point movement in the Consumer Price Index (1967 = 100) for the first 2 contract years, and 1 cent

for each 0.26-point change in the third contract year. Sunday premium pay was reduced from time and a half to time and one-quarter. The eligibility period for extended vacation was increased from 5 years of service to 7.

After suffering heavy losses due to the depressed aluminum market, Kaiser Aluminum sought to modify the terms of the 1983 agreement to achieve additional labor cost savings. A new 3-year contract reached with the Steelworkers, effective April 1, 1985, reduced compensation by an average of $4.50 an hour, and established an employee stock purchase plan to be financed by diverting money stemming from any quarterly cost-of-living adjustment.

Earning levels among aluminum producers reflect their product mix. Companies such as Aluminum Co. of America and Reynolds Metals Co., have achieved a profitable product mix, while others, including Kaiser Aluminum, are facing financial difficulties. Despite the recent labor cost cuts, reduced employment and modernization of plant and equipment, Kaiser has not been able to make a profit.

Two forces are hurting the aluminum industry. First, few new markets have opened up since 1980, and the current annual growth rate for the industry is less than 3 percent. Second, foreign producers have expanded rapidly and obtained a competitive edge because of the strong U.S. dollar and labor and production costs that are lower than in the United States.

The domestic industry is doing what it can to meet foreign competition and halt the erosion in profits. Some aged, high cost domestic ingot plants have been closed, and products have been upgraded through expanded research and plant modernization. Producers can be expected to try to reduce labor costs, while union representatives will probably focus on job security.

Farm machinery

Contracts covering approximately 50,000 workers in the troubled farm machinery industry are scheduled to expire in March and June. Negotiations are slated between the International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW) and the Caterpillar Tractor Co., Deere and Co., and Klockmen-Humboldt-Deutz AG of West Germany, which acquired Allis-Chalmers Corp. farm machinery operations in 1985. Agreements with J. I. Case (a subsidiary of Tenneco's Inc.), which acquired International Harvester's farm machinery operations in January 1985, will not expire until 1987.

The farm machinery industry has suffered economic difficulty since the record sales of the 1970's. The 1980's have seen depressed farm values and low commodity prices discourage farmers' investment in new equipment. Voluntary and foreclosure sales of farms have resulted in a supply of used machinery at low prices. The strong dollar has hindered sales abroad, and there is increasing competition in both overseas and domestic markets from foreign manufacturers such as Kubota. American companies have reacted by curtailing output, offering substantial discounts on their products, and negotiating labor cost reductions.

Efforts to negotiate reduced labor costs began in 1982 with an early reopening of the UAW International Harvester contract. A new 29-month agreement did not provide any specified wage increases over its life, deferred the first 3 quarterly COLA payments for 18 months, and eliminated paid personal holidays. The accord also established an employee profit-sharing plan. In contrast, the subsequent 1984 agreement provided wage increases of 31 cents per hour effective October 1984, and 2.25 percent effective October 1985, and restored the COLA clause, paid holidays, and other benefits.

In February 1983, Allis Chalmers also negotiated a cost-reducing agreement which froze wages, suspended the COLA clause for 5 months, reduced holidays from 15 to 10 per year, and eliminated vacation and Christmas bonuses.

Caterpillar sought a smiliar labor cost-saving contract. The May 1983 pact that ended a 7-month strike, froze wages but continued the COLA clause and established a profit-sharing plan. Contract provisions were introduced to improve job security. These included: advance notice prior to plant shutdowns or outsourcing, the use of a "master" recall list for hiring, and additional employer contributions to the Supplemental Unemployment Benefit (SUB) fund.

Deere and Co. settled with the UAW in July 1983 under terms similar to the Caterpillar agreement. However, the accord also provided a one-time "settlement bonus" of 40 hours' pay and a special 3.9-percent "COLA" payment.

Given the continued economic hardships faced by farm machinery producers, 1986 contract talks can be expected to emphasize job security provisions and labor cost-saving issues.

Health care

Contracts covering 106,000 of the 140,000 health care workers under major agreements are due to expire during 1986. If past practice is followed, two contracts will directly or indirectly set wages and working conditions for about 72,500 workers. A contract between the Greater New York Health Care Facilities Association and the Service Employees International Union (SEIU) expires in March. It covers 15,000 workers at about 55 nursing homes. When it was negotiated in June 1984, it also set the pattern for an additional 7,500 employees at 30 nursing homes which "followed suit," although they were not members of the association. Similarly, an August 1984 contract between the 50-member League of Voluntary Hospitals and Nursing Homes in New York, and District 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union (RWDSU) representing 38,000 employees of the League was a pattern setter for an additional 12,000 workers at 12 hospitals.

The industry has been under pressure from both State and Federal governments to hold down costs and to change its methods of pricing health care to patients. In 1983, the

Federal Government established reimbursement schedules for health care under Medicare and Medicaid under which the Government will pay only specified predetermined amounts for such services. Costs above the amount must be absorbed by the health facility, but if costs are below the amount, the difference is retained by the facility.

The 1984 settlements in New York reflected cost-containment pressures. Although wage and benefit increases were negotiated along with improvements in working conditions, they were contingent on Federal and State increases in Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement schedules. The increases were never approved and consequently the negotiated contract improvements were only partially effected.

The failure to fully implement the terms of the 1984 contracts will influence bargaining in the health care industry in New York. In the rest of the country, where 40,000 workers are under major contracts that will be negotiated, the issue of cost control will be a concern. Other problems will be addressed as well—job security, staffing patterns, contracting out of work, and the use of unpaid volunteers, for example.

In addition to RWDSU and SEIU, the American Nurses Association and the National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees (which broke away from the RWDSU in 1984) will be bargaining over 24 contracts covering hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, and other health care facilities throughout the country.

Steel

Contracts between steel producers and the United Steelworkers of America, that originally covered approximately 275,000 workers (including those temporarily laid off), are scheduled to expire on July 31, 1986. Among the major companies that will be negotiating are Bethlehem Steel Corp., Inland Steel Co., U.S. Steel Corp., Armco Inc., National Steel Corp., LTV Steel Corp., and Laclede Steel Co. For the first time in three decades, all the companies will be bargaining separately.

Depressed economic conditions in the U.S. steel industry have contributed to the demise of one of its most venerable practices—coordinated bargaining between the United Steelworkers of America and the major steel producers. Industry-wide bargaining provided individual major steel producers a united voice in the negotiation but at the same time deprived them of the ability to alter labor costs to meet individual company circumstances. It enabled the United Steelworkers to maintain wage uniformity across the industry, shielding wages from competition. Twelve companies participated in the process in 1956 when the unified approach was initiated. Subsequently, the number of companies that bargain together shrank to nine in 1980 and to seven when the last national agreement was negotiated in 1983. When it dissolved in May 1985, the coordinated bargaining committee consisted of five members, U.S. Steel Corp., Bethlehem Steel Corp., Armco Inc., Inland Steel Co., and LTV Steel Corp.

In the last 3 years, the U.S. steel industry has experienced staggering losses, layoffs, and plant closings as a result of its continued inability to compete with foreign producers in shrinking overseas and domestic markets because of outdated equipment, and higher labor costs. The industry's financial losses totaled nearly $7.1 billion between 1982 and 1984. Overall employment has declined from 256,000 in 1983, when the expiring contracts were negotiated, to 200,000 early in September 1985.

Steel imports in 1983 and 1984 depressed domestic steel shipments and prices. Imports accounted for 20.5 percent of the U.S. market in 1983 and captured a record high of 26.4 percent of domestic consumption in 1984. U.S. steel producers together with United Steelworkers of America, members of Congress, and local public officials mobilized support for Federal legislation to limit steel imports to 15 percent of the U.S. market. In September 1984, President Reagan announced a program to reduce annual imports of finished steel products to 18.5 percent for a period of 5 years. In the first 9 months of 1985, however, imports accounted for about one-fourth of the market, depressing the demand for domestic steel.

Steel companies have initiated various approaches to deal with their distressed situations. For example, Wheeling-Pittsburgh, the seventh largest steel maker, borrowed heavily for modernization and entered into a joint venture with Japan's Nisshiu Steel Co. Two renegotiations of contracts with the Steelworkers resulted in wage and benefit cuts in exchange for the establishment of an employee stock ownership plan. All these efforts were not sufficient to solve the company's financial problems. The company filed for bankruptcy after heavy losses in the first quarter of 1985. While operating under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code, Wheeling-Pittsburgh won court approval to annul its labor pact. The company's move to reduce wages and benefits by 18 percent, to $17.50 an hour, was rejected by the 8,200 Steelworkers. They walked off their jobs on July 21, 1985, in the steel industry's first major walkout since the 116-day industrywide strike in 1959.

On October 26, 1985, the Steelworkers ratified a new contract reducing compensation to $18 an hour. The accord replaced the company's pension plan with a less costly one and provided workers a greater role in the company's financial management. The pact linked wages to the price of steel—for each 1-percent rise in the company's steel price, workers will receive 20 cents more an hour, for a maximum of $1 an hour. Implementation of this contract required the approval of the Federal bankruptcy court and the main creditors of the company.

Other companies have adopted measures such as reducing excess capacity, selling profitable operations to acquire working capital and entering new ventures with foreigners. Armco, for example, closed a steel mill in Houston, sold

coal reserves and announced the sale of its aerospace business in August 1985. Inland closed its operation at Indian Harborworks in Chicago; LTV idled its operation in Aliquippa, PA, and put its specialty steel-producing company up for sale as part of a restructuring of its steel operations; U.S. Steel is negotiating a partnership with South Korea's Pohang Iron and Steel Co.

The expiring agreement was negotiated in February 1983 and replaced a contract that still had 5 months to run. Faced with the need to deal with rapidly rising unemployment and financial losses, the Steelworkers and the members of the Coordinated Bargaining Committee had agreed to early contract talks in mid-1982. After twice failing to reach agreement, the employers and union settled on a 41-month contract that provided labor cost cuts in return for improvements in job security and increased aid to laid-off workers. The contract temporarily cut wages $1.25 an hour and eliminated the 6-cent cost-of-living increases paid but, under the terms of the superseded 3-year agreement, not incorporated in the wage rate. The quarterly cost-of-living payments were suspended until July 31, 1984. The extended vacation plan was eliminated. Vacations, holidays, and Sunday premium pay were temporarily reduced. The companies raised their contributions to supplemental unemployment benefits by 50 cents an hour.

Although specific goals for the coming negotiations have not yet been set, the continued economic difficulties of the industry and their effect on the companies and the workers will be the focus of attention. Reducing labor costs and protecting job security will undoubtedly be major issues. Unlike the negotiations over the last three decades, 1986 bargaining will see each major producer trying to achieve contract terms best suited to its own circumstances.

Copper

Approximately 14,000 workers in the copper industry are covered by collective bargaining agreements scheduled to expire in May 1986. The major companies that will be involved in the negotiations are Kennecott Corp; Magma Copper Co.; Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co.; American Smelting and Refining Co. (ASARCO); and U.S. Metals Co. A coalition of unions, led by the United Steel Workers, will represent the workers at these contract talks.

The copper industry has been plagued by falling prices and falling demand, resulting in net losses in 1984 for the large copper producers—Kennecott, ASARCO, and Phelps Dodge. In 1980, metal mining in the United States was a $8.5-billion enterprise. By 1983, it had shrunk to $5.9 billion. U.S. copper producers cut output in 1983 to 1 million metric tons from 1.6 million tons in 1982. Nevertheless, copper supplies have continued to pile up due to abundant foreign copper. Substitution of plastic and optic fibers for copper and a decline in the grade of the available ore are other factors weakening the copper mining industry in the United States.

The industry's most visible problem is prices. Price setting, once the province of North American oligopolies, shifted in the 1980's to the floor of world commodities exchanges, chiefly the London Metal Exchange. Copper prices have dropped as copper output increased in Third World countries. In 1984, the price of copper fell below 70 cents a pound or 15 to 17 cents below the break even point for the best U.S. mines.

The 1983 contracts negotiated by Kennecott, Magma Copper Co., American Smelting and Refining Co., Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co., and U.S. Metal Co. established a pattern for most of the copper mining and processing industry. The agreement froze wages for its 3-year term but continued the quarterly cost-of-living adjustment providing 1 cent for each 0.3-point change in the CPI. Benefits were frozen for incumbent workers and reduced for anyone hired after July 19, 1983.

Contract talks failed to yield an agreement with Phelps Dodge Corp., resulting in a strike by a 12-union coalition led by the Steelworkers that began on June 30, 1983. Phelps Dodge, the Nation's No. 2 copper producer, had temporarily shut down all its mining operations between April 1982 and the end of the year, putting 3,800 employees out of work. When negotiations began in 1983, the company proposed to abolish the cost-of-living adjustment clause, freeze wages, and reduce benefits. The union refused to deviate from the terms of the earlier settlement with Kennecott and the Nation's other top copper producers. Phelps Dodge has continued operating its mines despite the strike. Elections to decertify the union have been held. The union lost these elections but the results are being appealed.

As bargainers prepare for 1986 negotiations, U.S. copper producers are still confronted by falling prices, heavy losses, and a depressed market for their products. They are expected to seek cuts in wages and benefits. The unions intend to maintain the tradition of pattern bargaining and will attempt to gain job security provisions.

Telephone communications

No industry will have a more dramatically different bargaining setting in 1986 compared with earlier years than the telephone industry. Instead of bargaining over a single national agreement on wages and benefits for American Telephone and Telegraph Co., the industry may see bargaining over more than 20 separate agreements. This change stems from the January 1984 breakup of AT&T from a single national company providing local and long distance service, into a company providing national long distance and allied services—AT&T Information Systems (ATTIS)—and seven independent regional companies consisting of 22 local operating companies. In August 1983, before the divestiture, a 3-year national agreement was reached with AT&T by the Communication Workers of America (CWA), the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the Telecom-

munications International Union. The agreement, which remained in effect for the companies created by the breakup of AT&T, was negotiated after a 22-day strike. The major issues that faced the bargainers were job security and income protection in light of expected cuts due to the divestiture. The accord provided:

- A new personal or career development training program financed by the company to provide training which would be considered when transferring employees;
- An improved Supplemental Income Protection plan for workers who leave the company due to technological change or other reasons resulting in layoffs or involuntary reassignments to lower paying jobs or to work locations requiring a change in residence;
- Improved reassignment pay protection for downgraded employees.

The pact provided an immediate 5.5-percent pay increase for workers at the top of the progression scale, smaller increases for those at lower steps, and no increase in starting rates. All employees, including those working at starting rates, were guaranteed an increase of at least $2.50 a week. In August of 1984 and 1985, there were additional increases of 1.5 percent at the upper rates, lesser increases at intermediate rates, but no change in starting rates. The COLA formula was unchanged.

Since the last negotiation and the breakup of AT&T, there have been significant cuts in employment. Local companies have reduced employment by about 40,000, largely through the use of new technology, increased contracting out of jobs, and the use of smaller crews of craftworkers to cover larger geographic areas. In August 1985, ATTIS announced it was going to lay off about 10,000 workers. This led the CWA to take a strike vote—an unusual event during the term of an agreement. The union maintained that the company was violating contract provisions on subcontracting and a 1982 promise not to lay off workers for 7 years. A strike was averted on October 30, 1985, when the company announced a reduction in the number of layoffs contemplated, and agreed to provide the union with information on subcontracting.

This summer's negotiations will cover about 486,000 employees of the former AT&T. Companies involved are: ATTIS, composed of Bell Laboratories, Western Electric, and the Long Lines Department (a total of 174,000 employees) and seven regional companies: U.S. West (34,000 employees), Ameritech (43,000 employees), Bell Atlantic (30,000 employees), Nynex (29,000 employees), Bell South (68,000 employees), Southwestern Bell (51,000 employees) and Pacific Telesis (57,000 employees). These 7 regional companies consist of the 22 independent Bell operating companies, each of which retains local regulated monopolies to provide local telephone service and provide other services on a competitive basis, such as selling telephone equipment and publishing the "Yellow Pages" directory. CWA will be led in negotiations by President Morton Bahr, the former head of CWA's New York District, who was elected to succeed the retiring Glenn Watts in July 1985.

The structure of the coming talks is still uncertain. While CWA will not attempt to negotiate a national contract, it is still seeking a national patttern. It has set up two separate bargaining councils—one to bargain with ATTIS and one to bargain with the regional companies. CWA will bargain nationally with ATTIS and hopes to bargain separately with each of the seven regional companies. However, several regional companies are resisting this effort and want to negotiate a separate agreement for each operating company in the region.

CWA intends to maintain uniform benefits and wages across the country but may have problems doing so because of diverse local cost conditions, the varying financial strength of each company, and the rapid creation of new jobs and skills that could make it difficult to compare job titles, duties, and lines of promotion across companies.

Another major focus of bargaining will be the union's desire to negotiate for job security as opposed to the companies' interest in reducing employment through job restructuring and technological change. Other major bargaining issues will include improved health insurance, improved safety on the job, and participation in "quality of worklife" programs.

Other telecommunication companies will also be bargaining in 1986. Contracts with General Telephone and Electric expire in the spring; they cover about 40,000 workers.

Aerospace

About 100,000 aerospace workers are covered by major collective bargaining agreements scheduled to expire this fall and during the first half of 1987. Among the major aerospace companies that will be negotiating are the Boeing Co., McDonnell Douglas, Bendix Aerospace (a subsidiary of Allied Corp.), Rockwell International Corp., Lockheed Aircraft Corp., United Technologies, and General Dynamics Corp. The two major unions involved are the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers (IAM) and the International Union of United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW).

Since the last round of negotiations in 1983, the aerospace industry has had an increase in production of military goods and a growth of conglomerates and joint ventures. In 1984, the industry had the largest sales volume (in current dollars) in its history. Weak commercial aircraft sales (in 1984, 185 commercial transports were delivered compared to 702 in the peak year of 1968) were more than offset by increased sales of military aircraft, missiles, and space products.

Several factors have contributed to the increase in merger activity and joint ventures. Excess capacity, reduced demand for civilian aircraft, high interest rates, and uncer-

tainty about fuel costs and new technology have beset the industry. Furthermore, aerospace companies often make large up-front investments which yield low-volume production runs. Through joint ventures, development and production costs are shared. The result has been increased coproduction among U.S., European, and Japanese firms.

The number of U.S. aerospace companies has declined in recent years because of mergers. Some examples in 1985 include Rockwell International's acquisition of Allen Bradley, Textron's purchase of AVCO, and Allied Corp.'s buyout of the Signal Companies. Recent mergers have also diversified nonaerospace companies such as Chrysler Corp., which purchased Gulfstream Aerospace, and General Motors, which acquired Hughes Aircraft.

Recent rounds of negotiations have been on a company-by-company basis with the earliest settlements usually establishing a pattern for the rest of the industry. Specific terms and expiration dates, however, have varied.

During the last round of bargaining that began in October 1983, the Boeing Co. and the IAM settled on a 3-year agreement. The contract called for no specified wage increases but provided an annual lump-sum payment each December of 3 percent of earnings during the 12 months ending the previous October. Employees received a 3-percent COLA "prepayment" each October, which was offset by quarterly COLA adjustments. In an effort to slow wage compression between grades, employees in specified lower grades did not receive the prepayments in 1984 and 1985. The accord also established a two-tiered wage structure, reduced pay scale for employees in lower grades, and introduced a "new technology" clause which provided employee training. This settlement, with some modifications, established a general framework for most agreements in the industry. McDonnell–Douglas reached a similar agreement with the UAW in 1984, after a 117-day strike over the issue of lump-sum payments. The UAW opposed them because they were not incorporated into basic wage rates and thus the hourly wage base remained the same. Also, lump-sum payments may not be reflected in some benefits. McDonnell–Douglas later negotiated a 3-year contract with the IAM, replacing the contract that expired in May 1984.

Negotiations this year will be influenced by strong profits in the industry and forecasts of record sales. Civilian aircraft sales are anticipated to improve as airlines move to replace outdated equipment to take advantage of lower operating costs of new equipment. Military and space sales are also expected to increase. However, the Defense Department will probably encourage aerospace contractors to keep costs from rising. Two-tier wage structures are likely to be an issue in light of the decisions to drop them at Hughes Aircraft in 1984 and at General Dynamics in 1985. Lump-sum payments are also expected to be a topic for negotiation.

Longshoring

Contracts covering 50,000 dockworkers in 36 East and Gulf Coast ports are scheduled to expire on September 30, 1986. Negotiations are expected to begin in April between the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) and the

Table 4. Scheduled deferred wage changes in 1986 under major collective bargaining agreements, by industry

Selected industry	Number of agreements	Number of workers (thousands)	Mean change							Median change		Mean increase
			Total		Agreement with COLA			Agreement without COLA				
			Cents	Percent[1]	Cents	Percent[1]	Cents	Percent[1]	Cents	Percent[1]	Cents	Percent[1]
Total[2]	788	3,726	52.4	4.3	41.1	3.6	58.7	4.5	45.2	4.0	52.7	4.3
All private nonagricultural industries	550	2,588	49.7	3.9	41.2	3.6	55.2	4.1	45.0	3.6	50.0	4.0
Manufacturing[3]	200	936	40.7	3.7	39.0	3.4	46.1	4.4	45.0	3.4	40.7	3.7
Food and kindred products	26	87	38.8	3.8	25.9	2.5	40.3	3.9	41.5	4.0	38.8	3.8
Apparel and other finished products	25	129	36.6	4.9	36.5	4.9	36.4	5.1	34.4	5.0	36.6	4.9
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	7	30	13.0	1.3	10.0	0.8	25.0	3.3	10.0	0.8	13.0	1.3
Metalworking	91	580	41.0	3.4	38.7	3.2	50.5	4.9	45.0	3.4	41.0	3.4
Nonmanufacturing[4]	350	1,632	54.8	4.1	46.4	4.1	56.7	4.1	50.0	3.9	55.4	4.1
Construction	150	309	77.8	4.5	90.5	5.2	77.8	4.5	65.0	4.0	77.8	4.5
Transportation, communications, and gas and electric utilities	70	502	59.1	3.9	49.1	3.7	63.1	4.0	50.0	3.7	59.1	3.9
Wholesale and retail trade	79	380	31.9	3.7	17.8	1.8	34.2	4.0	29.4	3.8	32.9	3.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	12	72	48.5	5.0	54.4	5.7	24.2	2.8	51.2	5.7	51.0	5.4
Services	37	219	58.2	4.7	59.0	6.1	58.0	4.3	44.9	5.0	58.2	4.7
State and local government	238	1,158	58.6	5.0	37.5	2.9	58.8	5.0	50.4	5.0	58.6	5.0

[1]Percent of straight-time average hourly earnings.

[2]Includes all private nonagricultural industries and State and local government.

[3]Includes workers in the following industry groups for which data are not shown separately to ensure confidentiality of earnings data: Tobacco (2,000); lumber (4,000); furniture (6,000); paper (25,000); printing (18,000); chemicals (15,000); leather (12,000); stone, clay, and concrete (10,000); instruments (1,000); and miscellaneous manufacturing (5,000).

[4]Includes 108,000 workers in the mining industry for which data are not shown separately to ensure confidentiality of data.

NOTE: Workers are distributed according to the average adjustment for all workers in each bargaining situation considered. Deferred wage increases include guaranteed minimum adjustments under cost-of-living clauses. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

employer associations representing ocean-going carriers, stevedoring firms, marine terminal operators, and others that move ocean passengers and freight.

The ILA will bargain over a master agreement with a steering committee representing 10 associations and companies. The master agreement covers issues such as wages, hours of work, contract duration, and employer contributions to pension, health, and welfare funds. After a master agreement is reached, local agreements must be negotiated at all ports. They deal with the guaranteed annual income (GAI) plan, holidays, vacations, working conditions, and the amount of pension and welfare benefits paid out.

After more than 10 years of litigation that twice involved the U.S. Supreme Court, rules requiring that longshoremen handle ocean-going containerized cargo within 50 miles of port, first negotiated in 1974, will not be an issue this year. In June 1985, the Supreme Court found that issues involving handling of containerized cargo were legitimate topics for bargaining and permitted the implementation of the rules.

Table 5. Distribution of workers scheduled to receive deferred wage increases in 1986 under major collective bargaining agreements, by industry and amount of increase

(Workers in thousands)

Increase	All industries	Private nonagricultural industries			State and local government
		Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	
CENTS PER HOUR					
Under 15 cents	113	97	38	59	21
15 and under 20	77	72	18	54	5
20 and under 25	144	105	31	74	38
25 and under 30	219	188	51	138	30
30 and under 35	346	253	193	60	93
35 and under 40	280	166	85	81	113
40 and under 45	244	145	51	94	100
45 and under 50	707	544	356	189	162
50 and under 60	880	526	38	488	164
60 and under 70	198	117	24	93	81
70 and under 80	242	80	27	53	162
80 and under 90	123	50	16	34	74
90 and under 100	42	21	1	20	21
100 and under 110	84	77	6	71	6
110 and under 120	63	50	—	50	13
120 and over	136	62	1	61	74
PERCENT[1]					
Under 2 percent	227	194	76	119	33
2 and under 3	344	272	51	220	72
3 and under 4	1,241	1,067	493	574	174
4 and under 5	538	425	164	261	82
5 and under 6	934	423	107	315	511
6 and under 7	347	94	17	77	253
7 and under 8	67	48	25	23	19
8 and under 9	19	12	1	11	7
9 and under 10	7	7	—	—	—
10 and under 11	6	—	—	7	6
11 and under 12	13	13	1	12	—
12 and over	2	2	—	2	—
Number of workers (in thousands)	3,714	2,556	936	1,620	1,158
Number of agreements	786	548	200	348	238

[1]Percent of straight-time hourly earnings.

NOTE: Workers are distributed according to the average adjustment for all workers in each bargaining situation considered. Deferred wage increases include guaranteed minimum adjustments under cost-of-living clauses. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes indicate no workers.

Table 6. Deferred wage increases scheduled in 1986 in major collective bargaining situations, by month

(Workers in thousands)

Effective month	Workers covered[1]	Principal industries
January-December[2]	3,714	
January	597	Warehouse coal, State and local government
February	453	Steel, food stores
March	129	Food stores
April	759	Trucking, Warehouse coal, construction, State and local government
May	163	Construction
June	438	Construction, apparel
July	1,150	Warehouse coal, construction, food stores, electrical products, State and local government
August	145	Motion pictures, hotels
September	239	Postal delivery, State and local government
October	188	Warehouse coal
November	57	...
December	101	Food stores, construction

[1]Includes 1,158,000 workers under State and local government agreements.

[2]This total is smaller than the sum of individual items because 433,000 workers are scheduled to receive more than one increase. It is based on data available as of Oct. 1985, and thus may underestate the number of workers scheduled to receive deferred increases for the entire year; 13,000 workers are scheduled to have a deferred wage decrease in 1986.

In 1983, negotiation of a 3-year master contract was completed more than 4 months before the October 1, 1983, expiration date of the existing contract. It provided wage increases of $1 an hour on October 1 of 1983, 1984, and 1985 and a $1.25-an-hour increase in employer payments to benefit funds over the life of the contract. However, while local issues were still being negotiated, the Federal Maritime Commission asked for a Federal injunction to stop the implementation of containerized cargo rules. The ILA suspended local talks, but a strike was avoided by the negotiation of a stopgap 106-day master agreement which allowed local talks to continue. The containerization issue was subsequently partially resolved, and the terms of the original agreement were carried out.

Among the issues addressed by the local negotiations in 1983, was the GAI plan, which guarantees eligible workers a specified number of hours of pay per year, whether or not they work. The number of guaranteed hours, which varies from port to port, was raised in some ports but lowered in others.

At this time, the major bargaining issues for 1986 remain unclear. The ILA has expressed concern that "dummy" companies have been established by employers using nonunion workers. Both parties are intent on maintaining the competitive position of the ports in which they operate.

State and local government

There are 239 major State and local government contracts scheduled to reopen or expire during 1986. The agreements cover 741,000 workers. These include 53 State contracts covering 273,000 workers and 186 local agreements involving 468,000 workers. Of the total, 127 contracts for 370,000 workers terminate in June. Expiring contracts cover about one-third of the workers under major agreements in both State and local government.

About half the workers covered by expiring or reopening State contracts are in general administration, 9 percent work for higher education institutions, and the balance are employees in a variety of activities, including hospitals, social services, and protective service agencies. Three States account for about one-half of all State workers under major contracts slated for bargaining in 1986: New Jersey (57,000 workers), Massachusetts (51,000), and Illinois (29,000).

On the local government level, 59 percent of the workers under expiring contracts are in education, 23 percent are in general administration, and 13 percent are in protective services. Bargaining will be widely scattered—no single jurisdiction will account for as much as 6 percent of the workers for whom new contracts will be negotiated.

During the first 9 months of 1985, major contract settlements provided first-year wage adjustments of 4.7 percent in both State and local government, and average annual adjustments of 4.8 percent in State government and 5.6 percent in local government over their term.

Concern for limiting labor cost increases was reflected in many agreements. Some provide two-tiered wage and benefit structures, in which new hires receive lower wages and/or benefits than incumbent employees. Others establish or increase worker copayments for health and other benefits.

Workers in public education constitute the largest bloc of employees (273,000) for whom new agreements will be negotiated. The vast majority are teachers. Depending on the jurisdiction, contracts may cover all employees—teachers, aides, custodians, and so on—or there may be a separate agreement for each job classification. The National Education Association (Independent) and the American Federation of Teachers (AFL-CIO) are the dominant unions representing workers in public education.

During the first 9 months of 1985, settlements in primary and secondary education called for average wage adjustments of 5.3 percent the first year and 6 percent a year over the contract duration. Wages will continue to be a concern for both employees and employers in 1986 for the usual economic reasons. Another issue, however, is the shortage of qualified teachers in some school systems and the role that higher pay could play in attracting sufficient people to the profession. By 1995, 639,000 additional educators will be needed, according to a recent forecast.[3] Bargaining will focus on a variety of other issues as well, including merit pay, class size, and noninstructional duties for teachers.

On April 1, 1984, Ohio passed a law giving approximately 52,000 State and 134,000 local government employees the right to bargain over wages and benefits and a limited right to strike. Seven unions and employee associations are competing to represent workers in a number of bargaining units defined along functional lines (for example, hospitals, highway maintenance, educa-

Table 7. Prevalence of cost-of-living adjustment clauses in major collective bargaining agreements, October 1985

1972 SIC Code	Industry[1]	All agreements		Agreements with COLA clauses		
		Number	Workers covered (thousands)	Number	Workers covered (thousands)	Percent workers covered by COLA clauses
	Total	2,025	9,130	447	3,524	39
	Private nonagricultural industries	1,449	6,981	434	3,458	50
10	Metal mining	10	24	8	21	86
11	Anthracite mining	1	1	1	1	100
12	Bituminous coal and lignite mining	1	105	—	—	0
15	Building construction general contractors	137	452	7	41	9
16	Construction other than building construction	97	311	10	53	17
17	Construction-special trade contractors	157	301	9	22	7
20	Food and kindred products	88	175	13	26	15
21	Tobacco manufacturing	5	17	5	17	100
22	Textile mill products	8	31	1	5	16
23	Apparel and other finished products	36	341	25	218	64
24	Lumber and wood products except furniture	9	51	1	2	3
25	Furniture and fixtures	5	10	1	2	16
26	Paper and allied products	45	71	—	—	0
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	21	37	10	17	47
28	Chemicals and allied products	31	63	6	12	18
29	Petroleum refining and related industries	16	31	—	—	0
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics	12	39	9	32	82
31	Leather and leather products	8	20	—	—	0
32	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products	25	66	22	62	94
33	Primary metals industries	61	401	48	365	91
34	Fabricated metal products	29	61	21	51	84
35	Machinery, except electrical	40	122	29	99	81
36	Electrical machinery equipment and supplies	59	315	43	272	86
37	Transportation equipment	77	850	61	784	92
38	Instruments and related products	8	18	2	4	23
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	9	13	1	2	12
40	Railroad transportation	26	378	19	349	92
41	Local and urban transit	6	22	2	14	66
42	Motor freight transportation	15	283	9	118	41
44	Water transportation	16	89	4	19	27
45	Transportation by air	38	166	3	8	5
48	Communications	41	718	23	642	89
49	Electric, gas, and sanitary services	74	244	11	50	20
50	Wholesale—durables	3	6	—	—	0
51	Wholesale trade—nondurables	7	35	1	25	72
53	Retail trade—general merchandise	15	61	2	13	22
54	Food stores	100	478	12	36	8
55	Automotive dealers and service stations	6	8	—	—	0
56	Apparel and accessory stores	2	5	—	—	0
58	Eating and drinking places	14	44	—	—	0
59	Miscellaneous retail stores	5	13	1	4	32
60–65	Finance, insurance, and real estate	24	119	6	55	46
70–89	Services	85	411	8	47	11
	State and local government	576	2,149	13	39	2

[1] Includes all private nonagricultural industries and State and local government.

NOTE: Due to rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals, and percentages may not reflect shown ratios. Dashes indicate absence of cost-of-living coverage.

tions on initial contracts are expected in 1986 and will focus on wages as well as general working conditions, benefits, and promotion opportunities.

Scheduled wage changes in 1986

About 3.7 million of the 9.1 million workers[4] under major collective bargaining agreements are scheduled to receive deferred wage changes in 1986—37 percent of those in private industry and 54 percent of those in State and local government. Except for 13,000 workers in private industry who have a deferred *decrease*, all the workers with wage changes will get increases. (See tables 4, 5, and 6.) Some workers will receive lump-sum payments during the year; such payments are not included in this series.

Deferred changes (increases and decreases) will average 4.3 percent—3.9 percent in private industry and 5 percent in State and local government. In private industry, deferred changes negotiated in 1983 will average 3.7 percent; those from 1984 will average 4.0 percent; and those from 1985 will average 4.1 percent. Comparable data are not available for State and local government.

Contracts with COLA's generally provide smaller deferred wage increases than those without because the COLA clause is expected to generate some additional wage increases. In 1986, deferred wage adjustments will average 3.6 percent for agreements with COLA's, compared to 4.1 percent for those without COLA clauses.

Cost-of-living adjustments

As of the end of the third quarter of 1985, 3.5 million of the 9.1 million workers under major agreements were covered by COLA clauses. (See table 7.) Almost all are in private industry, where half the workers under major agreements have COLA coverage. Only 2 percent of the workers under major agreements in State and local government have COLA's.

Table 8. Workers under cost-of-living adjustment clauses in collective bargaining situations, 1971–86

[Numbers in millions]

Year[1]	Total of workers	With COLA coverage	
	Number	Number	Percent
1971	10.8	3.0	27.8
1972	10.6	4.3	40.6
1973	10.4	4.1	39.4
1974	10.2	4.0	39.2
1975	10.3	5.3	51.5
1976	10.1	6.0	59.4
1977	9.8	6.0	61.2
1978	9.8	5.9	60.4
1979	9.5	5.6	58.9
1980	9.3	5.4	58.1
1981	9.1	5.3	58.2
1982	9.0	5.1	56.7
1983	8.5	4.9	57.6
1984	7.9	4.5	57.3
1985	7.5	4.2	56.7
1986	7.0	3.5	50.0

[1] Data relate to information available as of October 1 of preceding year.

Both the number and proportion of workers with COLA coverage in private industry decreased gradually from 1979 to 1984. (Comparable data are not available for State and local government.) These decreases stemmed largely from declining employment in industries where COLA clauses were common. During 1985, however, COLA coverage fell sharply (from 56.7 to 50 percent) because settlements for more than 300,000 workers (primarily in trucking and cotton garment manufacturing) dropped COLA clauses. Table 8 shows the number of workers under major private sector contracts and the number and percent covered by COLA clauses, 1971–86.

Table 9. Frequency and timing of 1986 cost-of-living reviews in major collective bargaining situations

[Workers in thousands]

Frequency of review	First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Fourth quarter		Full year[2]	
	Number of agreements	Workers covered	Number of agreements	Workers covered	Number of agreements	Workers covered	Number of agreements	Workers covered	Number of agreements	Workers covered
All agreements[3]										
Total	201	1,464	167	1,370	124	956	91	829	352	1,817
Quarterly	169	1,287	137	1,153	101	794	77	718	175	1,285
Semiannual	18	82	10	56	14	71	9	93	39	179
Annual	14	94	20	121	9	91	5	18	48	325
Other[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	19
Agreements expiring in 1986[5]										
Total	109	648	67	449	25	84	2	3	117	699
Quarterly	100	580	65	441	27	79	2	3	100	580
Semiannual	5	12	1	3	1	1	—	—	7	15
Annual	4	57	1	6	1	4	—	—	6	68
Other[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8
Agreements expiring in later years[6]										
Total	92	816	100	921	95	872	89	826	145	1,148
Quarterly	69	708	72	712	74	714	75	715	75	715
Semiannual	13	70	9	93	13	70	9	93	22	169
Annual	10	38	19	116	8	87	5	18	42	259
Other[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11

[1] Agreements that have at least one review in the year.
[2] Includes 8 State and local government agreements covering 25,200 workers.
[3] Includes monthly, combinations of annual and quarterly, combinations of annual and semiannual, and reviews dependent on the levels of the Consumer Price Index.
[4] Includes 3 State and local government agreements covering 8,300 workers.
[5] Includes 5 State and local government agreements covering 16,900 workers.

NOTE: Data include only cost-of-living reviews through the termination of the present agreement, does not assume continuation of reviews after expiration dates. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Cost-of-living reviews are made at intervals specified in each clause. Fifty-two percent of the workers covered by COLA clauses will have at least one review in 1986. (See tables 7 and 9.) Annual reviews affect 1.4 million workers, primarily in telephone communications and apparel industries; quarterly reviews cover another 1.4 million workers including those in automobile, steel, and aerospace; and semiannual reviews cover 570,000 employees, mostly in the railroad and electrical products industry.

About 3.3 of the 3.5 million private industry and State and local workers with COLA clauses have possible adjustments tied to the movement in the CPI for "all cities." Most of the remainder have clauses based on an index for an individual city.

About one-quarter of a million workers are covered by a contract clause that specifies a "guaranteed" or minimum COLA payment. Adjustments under these clauses were determined at the time the contracts were negotiated and do not depend on the movement of a price index. Therefore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics treats them as specified wage adjustments and not as COLA's. Payments above the specified amount that relate to changes in the CPI are, however, considered COLA's.

Many of the contracts expiring in 1986 have COLA clauses that were modified from earlier agreements to reduce employer costs related to COLA's. Changes included deferral of COLA payments, diversions of COLA adjustments from wages to pay fringe benefits, suspension of payments, formulas that provide smaller increases, and maximum payments or "caps." These modifications are one more issue that bargainers will have to wrestle with in 1986. □

FOOTNOTES

[1] The major companies include Atlantic Richfield, Chevron, Exxon, Mobil, Occidental, Phillips, Shell, Standard Oil of Indiana, Standard Oil of Ohio, Sun Company, Tenneco, Texaco, and Unocal.

[2] Tom Nardone, "The Job Outlook in Brief," *Occupational Outlook Quarterly*, Spring 1984, p. 13.

[3] Employment relates to the number of workers covered by contracts at the time of negotiation.

Table 10. Collective bargaining situations covering 1,000 workers or more[1] with agreements expiring[2] in 1988, by month

Situation identification and month of agreement expiration	Number of workers	Industry[3]
Grand total: 834 situations	3,571,336	
Private nonfarm economy: 629 situations	2,962,746	
State and local government: 205 situations	618,590	
January		
Total: 31 situations	78,225	
Private nonfarm economy	77,225	
American Cyanamid Co., Lederle Laboratory - ICW - (NY)	1,450	28
American Oil Co. - OCAW - (National)	3,500	29
Amoco Oil Co., Texas City Refinery - OCAW - (TX)	1,350	29
Atlantic Richfield Co. - OCAW - (CA)	1,100	29
Atlantic Richfield Co. and Arco Pipe Line Co. - OCAW - (National)	3,325	29
AGC - LIUNA - (AZ)	2,250	15
AGC - OPCM - (AZ)	1,000	15
AGC - IUOE - (AZ)	4,000	16
AGC; and independent companies - CJA - (AZ)	6,000	15
Bulova Watch Co. Inc. - Independent Production, Maintenance and Service Employees Union - (NY)	1,200	38
Champion Spark Plug Co. - UAW - (National)	2,500	36
CPG Products Corp., Kenner Products Div. - AIW - (OH)	1,500	39
Greater Seattle Retail Drug Assn. - UFCW - (WA)	1,900	59
Gulf Oil Corp. - OCAW - (TX)	2,700	29
Loews Theatres Inc., Lorillard Div. - BCTW - (KY)	1,250	21
Masonite Corp. - IWA - (MS)	1,000	24
Mobil Oil Corp. - OCAW - (TX)	1,200	29
Montefiore Medical Center - ANA (Ind.) - (NY)	1,400	80
Philip Morris, U.S.A. - BCTW - (National)	10,300	21
Queens Transit, Steinway Transit, Triborocoach, and Jamaica Buses - TWU - (NY)	1,200	41
Shell Oil Co. - OCAW - (TX)	2,000	29
Shell Oil Co. - OCAW - (CA)	1,200	29
Shell Oil Co., Wood River Refinery - IUOE and others - (PA)	1,200	29
Standard Oil Co. of California, Chevron USA Div - OCAW - (CA)	1,200	29
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana - OCAW - (IN)	1,200	29
Sugar plantation companies - ILWU(Ind.) - (HI)	7,500	20
Time Inc. - TNG - (NY)	1,500	27
Union Oil Co. of California - OCAW - (CA)	2,000	29
Utah Power and Light Co. - IBEW - (Interstate)	3,800	49
Woodward & Lothrop,Inc. - UFCW - (DC)	5,500	53
State and local government	1,000	
Oneida County (general unit) - AFSCME - (NY)	1,000	99
February		
Total: 31 situations	103,290	
Private nonfarm economy	100,190	
American Can Co. - USA - (National)	5,500	34
American Crystal, Holly Sugar, Amstar and Consolidated Foods - DWW - (CA)	1,200	20
AGC of New Jersey; and others - LIUNA - (NJ)	5,000	16
Bamberger's - UFCW - (NJ)	1,700	53
Campbell Soup Co. - UFCW - (NJ)	1,400	20
Colt Industries, Pratt and Whitney and Chandler Evans Divs. - UAW - (CT)	1,000	35
Continental Group Inc. - USA - (National)	4,500	34
Crown Cork and Seal Co. - USA - (National)	1,000	34
Dow Chemical Co., Midland Div. - USA - (MI)	2,650	28
Exxon Co., Bayway Refinery - IBT (Ind.) - (NJ)	1,000	29
Farah Manufacturing Co., Inc. - ACTWU - (TX)	4,000	23
Food Employers Council of Northern California - UFCW - (CA)	22,000	54
Food Employers Labor Relations Council of Northern California - UFCW - (CA)	13,000	54
Food Store Employers Labor Council - IBT (Ind.) - (PA)	1,600	54
Grand Union - UFCW - (NY)	1,200	54
GTE Automatic Electric Co. - CWA - (AL)	1,450	36
Industrial Relations Council of Furniture Mfrs. of Southern California - CJA - (CA)	1,100	25
Long Beach and Orange County Restaurant Assn. - HREU - (CA)	3,000	58
Long Island Lighting Co. - IBEW - (NY)	3,900	49
Metropolitan Garage Owners Assn. - IBT (Ind.) - (NY)	3,000	75
National Can Corp. - USA - (National)	4,000	34
Natural Fuel Gas Co. - IBEW - (NY)	1,880	49
Northrop Worldwide Aircraft Services, Inc. - IAM - (AL)	1,850	37
Revlon, Inc. - UAW - (NJ)	2,300	28
Speed Queen Co., Div. of McGraw Edison Co. - USA - (WI)	1,000	36

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Collective bargaining situations covering 1,000 workers or more[1] with agreements expiring[2] in 1986, by month—Continued

Situation identification and month of agreement expiration	Number of workers	Industry[3]
February—Continued		
Spiegel,Inc. - IBT (Ind.) - (IL)	2,300	53
Stanford University Medical Center - ANA (Ind.) - (CA)	1,250	80
Star Supermarkets,Inc. - UFCW - (NY)	2,000	54
Texaco, Inc. - OCAW - (TX)	4,600	29
State and local government	3,100	
Anaheim Stadium Convention Center - SEIU - (CA)	1,100	99
Cuyahoga County Hospitals (nonprofessionals) - AFSCME - (OH)	2,000	99
March		
Total: 60 situations	210,180	
Private nonfarm economy	171,680	
American Can Co. - IAM - (National)	1,200	34
Anchor Hocking Corp. - GPPAW - (National)	3,800	32
Appalachian Regional Hospitals Inc. - USA - (National)	2,000	80
Associated Building Contractors of Northern Ohio, Inc. - CJA - (OH)	1,200	15
Associated Constractors of Westchester, Inc.; and others - IUOE - (NY)	1,300	16
Automotive Parts Distributors Assn. - IBT (Ind.) - (NY)	[illegible]	[illegible]
AGC (Houston and Galveston) - BSOIW - (TX)	2,700	15
AGC (Miami) - IUOE - (FL)	1,500	15
AGC; and Construction Employers Assn. (Houston and Galventon) - BAC - (TX)	1,200	15
Brockway Glass Co. - GPPAW - (National)	7,000	32
Bronx Realty Advisory Board - SEIU - (NY)	3,300	65
Builders Assn. of Missouri (Eastern and Central) - LIUNA - (MO)	1,200	15
Builders Assn. of Missouri (Kansas City) - LIUNA - (MO)	1,300	15
Chain and independent food stores - UFCW - (MN)	7,500	54
Chain and independent grocery stores - UFCW - (MN)	2,500	54
Chatanooga Glass Mfg. Co. - GPPAW - (National)	1,700	32
Cincinnati Gas and Electric - Independent Utilities Union (Ind.) - (OH)	1,200	49
Continental Can Corp. - IAM - (National)	1,800	34
Dairy Industry Industrial Relations Assn. - IBT (Ind.) - (CA)	3,500	20
Exxon Co., U.S.A. - Baton Rouge Oil and Chemical Workers (Ind.) - (LA)	2,000	29
General Telephone Co. of California - CWA - (CA)	21,000	48
Glass Containers Corp. - GPPAW - (National)	3,600	32
Greater NY Health Care Facilities Assn. - SEIU - (NY)	15,000	80
Gulf Coast Contruction Assn.; and others (Beaumont) - PPF - (TX)	4,000	17
H.J. Heinz Co. - UFCW - (National)	2,800	20
Health Employers Inc. (service and maintance workers--Minneapolis-St. Paul) - SEIU - (MN)	4,400	80
Heavy Constructors Assn. of the Greater Kansas City Area - LIUNA - (MO)	3,100	16
Heavy Constructors Assn. of the Greater Kansas City Area - IUOE - (MO)	1,750	16
Houston Sheet Metal Conractors Assn. (Houston) - SMW - (TX)	1,500	17
Hyatt Hotels - HREU - (CA)	1,000	58
Indian Head, Inc. - GPPAW - (National)	3,000	32
Loews Theatres Inc., Lorillard Div. - BCTW - (NC)	2,050	21
Magic Chef Inc., Admiral-Midwest Mfg. Div. - IAM - (IL)	1,700	36
Mechanical Contractors Assn. of New Mexico, Inc. (Albuquerque) - PPF - (NM)	1,100	17
Michigan Distribution Contractors Assn. (pipelines) - LIUNA - (MI)	2,500	16
Miles Laboratories Inc. - USA - (IN)	900	28
Moving and Storage Industry of New York - IBT (Ind.) - (NY)	1,100	42
North American Rayon Corp. - ACTWU - (TN)	1,000	28
Omaha Heavy Contractors Assn. - LIUNA - (NE)	1,500	16
Owens-Illinois, Inc. - GPPAW - (National)	8,600	32
Printing Industries of Metropolitan New York - IPPA - (NY)	3,000	27
Printing Industries of Metropolitan New York - GAIU - (NY)	2,000	27
Retail Joint Council - UFCW - (National)	1,800	54
Rockwell Hanford Operations - MTC - (WA)	1,650	28
Rockwell International Corp., Collins Radio Group - IUE - (TX)	2,100	36
Rockwell International Corp., Collins Radio Group - IBEW - (IA)	3,600	36
Rockwell International Corp., Collins Radio Group - IBEW - (CA)	1,400	36
Sheet Metal Assn. , Inc. (Portland) - SMW - (Interstate)	930	17
Southern California Gas Co. - UWU - (CA)	7,100	49
Thatcher Manufacturing Co. - GPPAW - (National)	4,000	32
Virginia Electric and Power Co. - IBEW - (Interstate)	4,600	49
Volkswagen of America Inc. - UAW - (PA)	3,500	37
Wyman-Gordon Co., Inc. - USA - (MA)	1,000	34
Xerox Corp. - ACTWU - (NY)	3,250	38
Yosemite Park and Curry Co. - SEIU - (CA)	1,200	70
State and local government	38,500	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Collective bargaining situations covering 1,000 workers or more[1] with agreements expiring[2] in 1988, by month—Continued

Situation identification and month of agreement expiration	Number of workers	Industry[3]
March—Continued		
Massachusetts State - AFSCME-SEIU - (MA)	28,000	99
Milwaukee City School District (recreation employees) - AFSCME - (WI)	1,950	99
Southeast Pennsylvania Transit Authority - TWU - (PA)	5,000	99
University of Michigan (graduate student teachers) - AFT - (MI)	1,600	99
Wrentham State Mental and Physically Handicapped School (paraprofessionals) - AFSCME - (MA)	1,950	99
April		
Total: 92 situations	225,157	
Private nonfarm economy	208,957	
American Airlines - Allied Pilots Assn. (Ind.) - (National)	3,400	45
Associated Contractors of Essex County - CJA - (NJ)	1,850	17
AGC - LIUNA - (LA)	1,000	15
AGC - LIUNA - (MN)	4,250	16
AGC (building agreement) - IUOE - (MN)	1,750	15
AGC (building and heavy-highway) - IUOE - (MN)	5,000	16
AGC (building) - LIUNA - (MN)	3,000	15
AGC (building) - OSOIW - (MN)	1,100	15
AGC (heavy and highway agreement) - CJA - (MN)	3,500	16
AGC (Duluth area) - IBT (Ind.) - (MN)	1,800	16
AGC (Il, except Chicago area) - IBT (Ind.) - (IL)	4,000	16
AGC (New Orleans) - CJA - (LA)	3,000	15
AGC (New Orleans) - LIUNA - (LA)	1,200	15
AGC (St. Louis) - LIUNA - (MO)	3,000	15
AGC of Minnesota; and others (St. Paul and Minneapolis) - CJA - (MN)	4,000	15
AGC of Missouri - LIUNA - (MO)	1,000	16
AGC of St. Louis - IUOE - (MO)	1,200	16
AGC of St. Louis - CJA - (MO)	4,500	15
AGC; and Minnesota Concrete and Masonry Contractors Assn. - BAC - (MN)	1,750	17
AGC, Central Illinois Builders Chapter - CJA - (IL)	1,200	15
AGC, Ohio Building Chapter - IUOE - (OH)	1,000	15
Bendix Corp. - UAW - (National)	5,500	37
Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corp. - BCTW - (VA)	1,050	21
Building Contractors of Southern New Jersey - CJA - (NJ)	14,000	15
Building Contractors Assn. of New Jersey - CJA - (NJ)	2,200	15
BTEA (Rochester) - CJA - (NY)	1,100	15
Central Illinois Builders Div.of AGC - LIUNA - (IL)	1,800	15
Central Maine Power Co. - IBEW - (ME)	4,057	49
Chicago beer wholesalers - IBT (Ind.) - (VA)	1,100	51
Chicago Meat Packers' Wholesalers Assn. and independent companies - IBT (Ind.) - (IL)	1,200	20
Construction Contactors Council, Inc. - LIUNA - (Interstate)	1,000	16
Construction Contractors Council, AGC Labor Div., Inc. - CJA - (Interstate)	6,300	15
Construction Contractors Council, AGC Labor Div., Inc. - IUOE - (IL)	1,100	15
Construction Contractors Council, AGC Labor Div., Inc. - LIUNA - (Interstate)	2,500	16
Construction Employers Assn. of Cleveland; and others - CJA - (OH)	3,500	15
Contractors Assn. of Eastern Pennsylvania - LIUNA - (PA)	2,000	16
Contractors Assn. of Eastern Pennsylvania (29 countries) - LIUNA - (PA)	1,050	16
Dana Corp., Weatherhead Div. - UAW - (Interstate)	1,000	37
Fischer and Porter Co. - Independent Union of Rotameter Workers - (PA)	900	38
General Building Contractors Assn. of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware - IUOE - (PA)	4,500	16
General Building Contractors Assn., Inc. - LIUNA - (PA)	5,000	15
General Building Contractors Assn., Inc.; and others - CJA - (PA)	5,000	15
Gould Inc. - IBEW - (National)	1,300	36
Greater New York Assn. of Meat and Poultry Dealers, Inc. - UFCW - (NY)	3,000	51
Greater Peoria Contractors and Suppliers Assn. - LIUNA - (IL)	1,500	15
Home Builders Assn. (St. Louis area) - CJA - (MO)	4,500	15
Hoover Co. - IBEW - (OH)	2,800	36
Independent contractors (building-Florida and Georgia) - CJA - (Interstate)	1,200	17
Independent contrators - CJA - (ME)	1,300	15
J.R. Simplot (Caldwell) - IBT (Ind.) - (ID)	1,100	20
James River Corp. - UPIU - (WI)	1,000	26
Labor Relations Div.of the Ohio Contractors Assn. - IUOE - (OH)	4,000	16
Labor Relations Div.of the Ohio Contractors Assn. - LIUNA - (OH)	10,000	16
Lynchburg Foundry Co. - USA - (VA)	1,000	33
Mason Contractors Assn. of Washington, D.C. - BAC - (DC)	950	17
Mechanical Contractors Assn. (plumbers-Philadelphia) - PPF - (PA)	1,800	17
Mechanical Contractors Assn. (steamfitters-Philadelphia) - PPF - (PA)	2,400	17
Mechanical Contractors Assn. (New Orleans) - PPF - (LA)	3,000	17
Minneapolis Automobile Dealers Assn. - IBT (Ind.) - (MN)	1,200	55
Minnesota Gypsum Drywall Contractors Assn. (Minneapolis-St. Paul) - CJA - (MN)	1,000	17
Montana Heavy Highway and Building Contractors - LIUNA - (MT)	5,600	16
North Illinois Ready-mix and Materials Assn. - IBT (Ind.) - (IL)	2,000	50

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Collective bargaining situations covering 1,000 workers or more[1] with agreements expiring[2] in 1986, by month—Continued

Situation identification and month of agreement expiration	Number of workers	Industry[3]
April—Continued		
Northern California foundries - IMAW - (CA)	1,800	33
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. - OPEIU - (WI)	1,550	63
NECA (Cleveland) - IBEW - (OH)	1,100	17
NECA (Philadelphia) - IBEW - (PA)	1,700	17
NECA (St.Paul) - IBEW - (MN)	1,400	17
Ohio Contractors Assn. - BAC and OPCM - (National)	1,100	16
Ohio Contractors Assn.; and AGC - IBT (Ind.) - (National)	1,400	16
Ohio Contractors Assn.; and AGC (Cleveland) - IBT (Ind.) - (OH)	1,400	16
Owens-Illinois, Inc. - GPPAW - (National)	1,300	30
Philadelphia Gas Works - SEIU - (PA)	2,000	49
Pipe Line Contractors Assn. - PPF - (National)	5,000	16
Proctor and Gamble, Paper Products Div. - UPIU - (WI)	1,500	26
PDCA (Minneapolis) - PAT - (MN)	1,050	17
PDCA of Essex County, Inc. (Bloomfield) - PAT - (NJ)	1,200	17
Riverside Markets, Div.of Penn Traffic Co. - United Food Handlers (Ind.) - (National)	3,200	54
Robertshaw Controls Div. - UAW - (CA)	1,000	36
Roofing and SMCA (Philadelphia area) - SMW - (PA)	1,800	17
Roofing and SMCA (Philadelphia area) - RWAW - (PA)	1,700	17
Safeway, Milgrams, and United Super stores - UFCW - (Interstate)	1,050	54
Southern California Shoe Mfrs. Assn. Inc. - ACTWU - (CA)	1,200	31
SMACC (St. Louis) - SMW - (MO)	1,150	17
United Technologies Corp., Hamilton- Standard Div. - IAM - (CT)	3,050	37
United Technologies, Diesel Systems - IUE - (MA)	1,200	37
West Penn Power Co. - UWU - (PA)	1,100	49
State and local government	16,200	
Kansas City (general unit) - AFSCME - (MO)	2,400	99
Michigan State University (clerical) - Michigan State Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (MI)	2,200	98
Philadelphia Gasworks (blue collar and clerical) - SEIU - (PA)	1,950	99
Riverside County (supervisory service representatives) - SSU (Ind.) - (CA)	2,050	99
Twin City Area Metro Transit Authority - ATU - (MN)	2,100	99
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority - ATU - (DC)	5,500	98
May		
Total: 98 situations	315,570	
Private nonfarm economy	315,570	
Allied Employers, Inc. (grocery stores) - UFCW - (WA)	8,000	54
Aluminum Co. of America - ABGW - (National)	10,000	33
Aluminum Co. of America - USA - (National)	10,000	33
Aluminum Co. of America - ABCW and others - (WA)	1,200	33
American Enka Co. - ACTWU - (NC)	1,100	28
Anchorage retail grocery stores - UFCW - (AK)	900	54
Associated Steel Erectors of Chicago - BSOIW - (IL)	1,750	17
AGC - Various unions - (ID)	2,075	16
AGC (commercial agreement-Central OH) - CJA - (OH)	2,000	17
AGC (heavy agreement) - LIUNA and others - (AL)	1,975	16
AGC (residential agreement-Central OH) - CJA - (OH)	1,000	17
AGC (Central and Western WA) - CJA - (WA)	14,000	16
AGC (Southern MI) - CJA - (MI)	1,500	15
AGC, Inland Empire Chapter - CJA - (National)	2,175	15
AGC, Inland Empire Chapter - LIUNA - (National)	1,000	16
AGC, Inland Empire Chapter - IUOE - (National)	1,025	16
AGC, Oregon-Columbia Chapter - CJA - (Interstate)	3,000	16
AGC, Seattle and Tacoma Chapters - LIUNA - (WA)	7,000	16
AGC, Seattle and Tacoma Chapters - IUOE - (WA)	2,500	16
AGC, Seattle and Tacoma Chapters - IBT (Ind.) - (WA)	1,000	16
AGC,Oregon-Columbia Chapter - IUOE - (Interstate)	2,050	15
Bendix Corp., Forest Div. - Various unions - (CA)	1,800	24
Boston Edison Co. - UWU - (MA)	1,650	49
BTEA of Westchester and Putnam Counties and Builders Institute - CJA - (NY)	1,800	15
California and Hawaiian Sugar Co. - SIU - (CA)	1,000	20
Central Illinois Builders, Div.of AGC - LIUNA - (IL)	6,000	16
Champion Paper Corp., Champion Papers Div. - UPIU - (TX)	1,100	26
Chicago Roofing Contractors Assn. - RWAW - (IL)	1,600	17
Concrete Contractors Assn. of Greater Chicago and others - OPCM - (IL)	1,300	17
Cone Mills Corp., White Oak Plant - ACTWU - (NC)	2,100	22
Consolidated Aluminum Corp. - USA - (OH)	950	33
Construction Employers Assn. of North Central West Virginia, Inc. - CJA - (WV)	1,000	15
Entenmann's, Inc. - BCTW - (NY)	1,250	20
Food Employers Council, Inc. - UFCW - (NV)	3,100	54

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Collective bargaining situations covering 1,000 workers or more[1] with agreements expiring[2] in 1986, by month—Continued

Situation identification and month of agreement expiration	Number of workers	Industry[3]
May—Continued		
Fox River Valley Contractors Assn. - LIUNA - (IL)	1,000	15
General Telephone Co. of the Southwest - CWA - (National)	9,000	48
Homestake Mining Co. - USA - (SD)	1,300	10
Houston Lighting and Power Co. - IBEW - (TX)	4,500	49
Hudson Pulp and Paper Corp. - UPIU - (FL)	1,500	26
Illinois Road Builders Assn.; and others (Chicago area) - IBT (Ind.) - (IL)	1,050	17
Independent contractors (Detroit) - BAC - (MI)	1,800	17
Independent employers (Kentucky and Indiana) - CJA - (National)	1,200	15
International Paper Co., Multiple Mill Group - UPIU - (National)	6,000	26
Kanawha Valley Builders Assn. - LIUNA - (WV)	1,400	15
Kimberly-Clark Corp. - UPIU - (WI)	1,320	26
Leviton Mfg. Co. Inc. - IBEW - (RI)	1,500	36
Master Builders Assn. of Western Pennsylvania; and independent contractors - CJA - (PA)	5,000	15
Maytag Co. - UAW - (IA)	1,650	36
Mechanical Contractors Assn. (Chicago) - PPF - (IL)	8,000	17
Mechanical Contractors Assn. of Central Ohio - PPF - (OH)	950	17
Mechanical Contractors Assn. of Cincinnati - PPF - (OH)	1,100	17
Mechanical Contractors Assn. of St. Louis (pipefitters) - PPF - (MO)	1,500	17
Michigan Road Builders - CJA - (MI)	1,200	16
Michigan Road Builders Assn. - LIUNA - (MI)	4,000	16
Michigan Road Builders Assn. - IBT (Ind.) - (MI)	1,000	16
Mid-America Regional Bargaining Assn. - BAC - (IL)	5,500	15
Mid-America Regional Bargaining Assn. - CJA - (IL)	12,000	15
Mid-America Regional Bargaining Assn. - LIUNA - (IL)	7,000	15
Mid-America Regional Bargaining Assn. (heavy and highway- Chicago) - IUOE - (IL)	1,100	15
Minneapolis Hotels and Motels - HREU - (MN)	9,000	70
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. - IBEW - (NY)	8,000	49
NECA - IBEW - (CO)	1,600	17
NECA (Cincinnati) - IBEW - (OH)	1,250	17
NECA (Dallas) - IBEW - (Interstate)	1,275	17
NECA (Los Angeles) - IBEW - (CA)	6,000	17
NECA (Orange Co.) - IBEW - (CA)	1,200	17
NECA (San Francisco) - IBEW - (CA)	2,425	17
NECA (Seattle) - IBEW - (WA)	900	17
NECA (St. Louis) - IBEW - (MO)	2,250	17
NECA (Westchester County) - IBEW - (NY)	1,300	17
Ormet Corp. - USA - (OH)	1,000	33
Owens Corning Fiberglas Corp. - IBT (Ind.) - (SC)	1,250	32
P and C Supermarkets - UFCW - (NY)	3,000	54
Packaging Corp. of America - UPIU - (OH)	900	26
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. - OCAW - (MO)	1,400	49
Plumbing Contractors Assn. of Chicago and Cook County - PPF - (IL)	2,500	17
Potlatch Corp. - IWA - (ID)	2,300	24
PDCA (Detroit) - PAT - (MI)	1,300	17
Quad City Builders Assn. - LIUNA - (National)	1,100	15
Reynolds Metals Co. - USA - (National)	7,900	33
Reynolds Metals Co. - ABGW - (National)	7,500	33
Roseburg Lumber Co. - CJA and IWA - (OR)	2,800	24
Sacramento area hotels, restaurants and taverns - HREU - (CA)	2,600	70
Santa Clara County Hospitality Assn. - HREU - (CA)	4,000	58
Scott Paper Co., Southern Div. - UPIU - (AL)	2,500	26
Sheet Metal Contractors Assn. (Chicago) - SMW - (IL)	4,000	17
Southwestern Michigan Contractors Assn. - LIUNA - (WI)	1,450	15
Sundstrand Corp. - UAW - (IL)	1,000	35
SMACC (Seattle, Tacoma, and Everett) - SMW - (WA)	1,400	17
Tri-State Contractors Assn. - CJA - (National)	900	17
Underground Contractors Assn. (Chicago area) - LIUNA - (IL)	1,800	16
Union Camp Corp. - UPIU - (GA)	1,700	26
United Airlines - AFA - (National)	8,500	45
Washington Gas Light Co. - SEIU - (DC)	2,000	49
Western States Wood Products Employers Assn. - IWA and CJA - (National)	36,000	24
White-Westinghouse, Div.of White Consolidated Industries - IUE - (National)	2,300	36
Wholesale bread and cake bakeries - BCTW - (CA)	1,800	20
Willamette Industries Inc. - CJA and IWA - (OR)	1,400	24
June		
Total: 207 situations	753,940	
Private nonfarm economy	411,700	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Collective bargaining situations covering 1,000 workers or more[1] with agreements expiring[2] in 1998, by month—Continued

Situation identification and month of agreement expiration	Number of workers	Industry[3]
June—Continued		
Acme Food Stores - UFCW - (PA)	2,200	54
Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers - SAG/AFTRA - (National)	4,300	78
Aluminum Co. of America - UAW - (OH)	1,100	34
American Standard Inc., U.S. Plumbing Products - Standard Allied Trades Council (Ind.) - (KY)	1,250	34
Asarco, Inc. - USA and others - (National)	3,000	33
Avco Corp., Aero Structures Div. - IAM - (TN)	2,100	37
AGC - CJA - (NV)	1,000	15
AGC - IUOE - (AK)	6,300	15
AGC - CJA - (RI)	1,500	17
AGC (heavy agreement) - IUOE - (KY)	1,500	16
AGC (outside agreement-Northern CA) - LIUNA - (CA)	15,000	15
AGC (pipefitters-Los Angeles area) - PPF - (CA)	3,800	17
AGC (tunnel agreement-Northern CA) - LIUNA - (CA)	1,500	16
AGC (Northern and Central CA) - OPCM - (CA)	4,000	15
AGC (Northern CA) - CJA - (CA)	15,000	16
AGC (Northern CA) - IUOE - (CA)	12,000	16
AGC (Northern CA) - IBT (Ind.) - (CA)	2,400	16
AGC (San Diego) - LIUNA - (CA)	4,000	15
AGC and others - CJA - (CA)	13,000	15
AGC; and others (Southern CA) - CJA - (CA)	20,000	15
AGC; and others (Southern CA) - LIUNA - (CA)	15,000	15
AGC, and others (Southern CA) - OPCM - (CA)	4,125	16
AGC, Oregon-Columbia Chapter - BSOIW - (Interstate)	2,000	16
AGC,; 7 other Assns; and independent contractors - BSOIW - (National)	10,000	17
Blue Cross of Northern California - CPEIU - (CA)	1,200	63
Boise Cascade Paper Group - UPIU - (ME)	1,300	26
Brunswick Corp., Mercury Div. - IAM - (WI)	2,300	35
Building Industry Assn. (San Diego) - CJA - (CA)	1,300	15
Building Industry Assn. and others (Northern CA) - CJA - (CA)	16,000	15
California Conference of Mason Contractor Assns., Inc. (Los Angeles) - LIUNA - (CA)	2,000	17
Caterpillar Tractor Co. - UAW - (National)	20,400	35
Celanese Corp. of America - ACTWU - (Interstate)	4,000	28
Community Hospital and Health Care System (LPN's, clerical, maintenance) - SEIU - (MD)	1,100	80
Connecticut Light and Power Co. - IBEW - (CT)	1,800	49
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York Inc. - IBEW and UWU - (NY)	16,000	49
Continental Can Co., Inc. - UPIU - (LA)	900	26
Crown Zellerbach Corp. - WPPW - (WA)	2,500	26
CPC International,Inc. - OCAW - (National)	1,200	20
Deere and Co. - UAW - (National)	18,000	35
Eastern Motor Car Dealers, Inc. - IAM and other unions - (CA)	1,200	55
Gulf States Utilities Co. - IBEW - (Interstate)	3,000	49
Hammermill Paper Co. - UPIU - (PA)	1,300	26
Highway Contractors, Inc. - USA - (KY)	5,500	16
Illinois Power Co. - IBEW - (IL)	1,150	49
Independent contractors (San Diego) - CJA - (CA)	1,175	15
Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co. - USA - (AZ)	1,000	10
J.R. Simplot Co. (Heyburn) - AFGM - (ID)	1,000	20
Kaiser-Permanente - ANA (Ind.) - (CA)	2,200	80
Kennecott Copper Corp. - USA and 3 others - (Interstate)	4,600	10
Keystone Building Contractors Assn.; and AGC - LIUNA - (PA)	1,500	15
League of New York Theatres and Producers - AEA - (National)	1,300	79
League of Voluntary Hospitals and Homes (New York City) - RWDSU - (NY)	50,000	80
Magma Copper Co. - USA - (AZ)	2,800	10
Magnavox Consumer Electric Co. - IUE - (TN)	2,600	36
Maintenance Contractors Agreement (Los Angeles) - SEIU - (CA)	1,800	73
Manville Forest Products - UPIU - (LA)	900	26
Marcor Inc., Container Corp. of America subs. - UPIU - (National)	1,900	26
Master Lock Co. - UAW - (WI)	1,000	34
Meat Trade Institute, Inc. - UFCW - (Interstate)	2,200	20
Mechanical Contractors Council of Central California - PPF - (CA)	2,000	17
Mfrs. of Illumination Products, Inc. - IBEW - (NY)	1,000	36
Michigan Road Builders Assn. - IUOE - (MI)	6,500	16
Motor Wheel Corp. - AIW - (MI)	2,500	37
MTL,Inc. - IBT (Ind.) - (HI)	1,200	41
New York Electrical Contractors Assn., Inc. (New York City) - IBEW - (NY)	10,000	17
Northern California Drywall Contractors Assn. (tapers agreement) - PAT - (CA)	1,000	17
Northwest Airlines - ALPA - (National)	1,600	45
NECA; and independent companies (Phoenix) - IBEW - (AZ)	1,350	17
Oscar Mayer & Co., Inc. - UFCW - (IL)	1,000	20
Piledriving Contractors Assn. - CJA - (CA)	950	16
Plumbing and Piping Industry Council; and independent companies (plumbers-Los Angeles) - PPF - (CA)	11,000	17
Plumbing Contractors of Metropolitan St. Louis - PPF - (MO)	900	17
Potlatch Corp., Northwest Paper Div. - UPIU - (MN)	1,400	26
PDCA (East Bay counties) - PAT - (CA)	1,400	17

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Collective bargaining situations covering 1,000 workers or more[1] with agreements expiring[2] in 1986, by month—Continued

Situation identification and month of agreement expiration	Number of workers	Industry[3]
June—Continued		
PDCA (Houston) - PAT - (TX)	1,800	17
PDCA (San Francisco area) - PAT - (CA)	2,000	17
PDCA (Seattle) - PAT - (WA)	2,500	17
Residential Contractors Employers Council - CJA - (IL)	12,000	15
Rush-Presbyterian-St. Lukes Medical Center - IBT (ind.) and SEIU - (IL)	1,000	80
Safeway Food Stores - IBT (ind.) - (Interstate)	2,600	54
San Francisco Newspaper Publishers Assn. - TNG - (CA)	1,000	27
Save-on Drug Stores - UFCW - (CA)	2,500	59
Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Assn.; and Air Conditioning Sheet Metal Assn. (Los Angeles) - SMW - (CA)	2,400	17
Star Markets - UFCW - (Interstate)	1,200	54
SMACC (Northern CA) - SMW - (CA)	1,100	17
Tecumseh Products Co., Lauson Engine Div. - IAM - (WI)	1,000	35
Teledyne Continental Motors - UAW - (National)	3,400	37
Thrifty Drug and Discount Stores - UFCW - (CA)	2,500	59
Union Painting Contractors Assn. - PAT - (CO)	1,000	17
Wagner Castings Co. - AIW - (IL)	900	33
Washington Hospital Center - ANA (Ind.) - (DC)	1,000	80
West Coast paper and paper converting industry - UPIU - (Interstate)	3,000	26
Western Steel Council and independent shops - BSOIW - (CA)	1,000	34
State and local government	342,240	
Alameda Contra Costa Transit Authority - ATU - (CA)	1,800	99
Anne Arundel County Board of Education (noninstructional) - BTU (Ind.) - (MD)	1,450	99
Anne Arundel County Board of Education (noninstructional) - Secretary and Aides Assn. (Ind.) - (MD)	1,000	99
Baltimore City (blue collar) - AFSCME - (MD)	7,200	99
Baltimore City (school paraprofessionals) - AFT - (MD)	1,800	99
Baltimore City (teachers) - AFT - (MD)	6,000	99
Baltimore City (white collar) - CMEA (Ind.) - (MD)	5,000	99
Baltimore City Fire Dept. - IAFF - (MD)	1,700	99
Brentwood Union Free School District (teachers) - AFT - (NY)	1,050	99
Broward County Board of Education - MEBA (Ind.) - (FL)	1,800	99
Broward County Board of Education (clerical) - NEA (Ind.) - (FL)	1,000	99
Buffalo (firefighters) - IAFF - (NY)	1,000	99
Buffalo Police Dept. - New York State Police Conference (Ind.) - (NY)	1,050	99
California Forestry Dept. (firefighters) - IAFF - (CA)	3,000	99
Chula Vista Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (CA)	1,100	99
Clark County Public Employees Unit - Clark County Public Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (NV)	2,100	99
Compton Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (CA)	1,300	99
Connecticut Dept. of Mental Retardation (nonprofessionals) - Various unions - (CT)	6,000	99
Connecticut Judicial Court (nonprofessionals) - AFSCME - (CT)	1,200	99
Davenport Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (IA)	1,300	99
Davis County Board of Education (classified) - UT-SEA (Ind.) - (UT)	1,800	99
Davis County Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (UT)	1,750	99
Detroit municipal employees - AFSCME - (MI)	7,000	99
Detroit Board of Education (supervisors) - Organization of School Administrators and Supervisors (Ind.) - (MI)	1,450	99
Detroit Dept. of Transport (operators) - ATU - (MI)	1,400	99
Detroit Fire Dept. - IAFF - (MI)	1,200	99
Detroit Police Dept. - Detroit Police Assn. (Ind.) - (MI)	4,400	99
Detroit Police Dept. (sergeants and lieutenants) - Detroit Police Lieutenants and Sergeants Assn. (Ind.) - (MI)	3,200	99
Duval County School District (teachers) - AFT - (FL)	5,700	99
Eugene Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (OR)	1,200	99
Frederick County Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (MD)	1,450	99
Fremont Board of Education (clerical) - California School Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (CA)	1,500	99
Fremont Board of Education (professionals) - NEA (Ind.) - (CA)	1,000	99
Fremont Board of Education (classified) - United Public Employees Union (Ind.) - (CA)	1,000	99
Fremont Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (CA)	2,500	99
Green Bay Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (WI)	1,000	99
Hamilton County Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (TN)	1,100	99
Harford County Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (MD)	1,800	99
Hartford Vocational School - AFT - (CT)	1,900	99
Hillsboro County Board of Education (noninstructional) - Hillsboro County Teachers Assn. (Ind.) - (FL)	1,600	99
Howard County Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (MD)	1,600	99
Illinois Dept. of Corrections - AFSCME - (IL)	4,300	99
Illinois State (clerical unit) - AFSCME - (IL)	10,200	99
Illinois State (mental health workers) - AFSCME - (IL)	6,400	99
Illinois State (paraprofessionals) - AFSCME - (IL)	2,000	99
Illinois State employees (nurses) - ANA - (IL)	1,200	99
Illinois State employees (protective and regulatory) - Illinois State Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (IL)	1,300	99
Illinois State (highway workers) - IBT (Ind.) - (IL)	1,950	99
Indiana University (maintenance unit) - AFSCME - (IN)	1,500	99
Jefferson County Board of Education (clerical and paraprofessionals) - UCCA (Ind.) - (KY)	1,650	99
Las Vegas general unit - Las Vegas Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (NV)	1,500	99

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Collective bargaining situations covering 1,000 workers or more[1] with agreements expiring[2] in 1998, by month—Continued

Situation identification and month of agreement expiration	Number of workers	Industry[3]
June—Continued		
Leon County Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (FL)	1,400	99
Long Beach (nonsupervisory employees) - Long Beach City Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (CA)	1,300	99
Maine State employees - Maine State Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (ME)	10,000	98
Massachusetts State (administrative and clerical) - SEIU - (MA)	9,000	98
Massachusetts State (engineers and scientists) - Massachusetts Organizations of State Engineers and Scientists (Ind.) - (MA)	2,800	98
Massachusetts State (parafessionals) - SEIU - (MA)	3,500	98
Massachusetts State (trades and crafts) - SEIU - (MA)	1,500	98
Massachusetts State College - NEA (Ind.) - (MA)	1,500	98
Memphis general unit - AFSCME - (TN)	1,900	99
Memphis Fire Dept. - IAFF - (TN)	1,250	99
Monterey County Municipal Employees - MCEA (Ind.) - (CA)	1,600	99
Multnomah County School District I (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (OR)	3,000	99
New Jersey (upper level supervisors) - CWA - (NJ)	1,700	99
New Jersey State (administrative and clerical) - NJ-SEA (Ind.) - (NJ)	12,400	98
New Jersey State (blue collar unit) - AFSCME - (NJ)	8,000	98
New Jersey State (corrections unit) - New Jersey State Policemen's Benevolent Assn. - (NJ)	2,150	98
New Jersey State (health care employees) - AFSCME - (NJ)	10,000	98
New Jersey State (primary supervisors) - New Jersey State Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (NJ)	7,400	98
New Jersey State (professional unit) - New Jersey State Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (NJ)	11,200	98
New Jersey State colleges (teachers) - AFT - (NJ)	3,200	98
New Jersey Turpike Authority - PTE - (NJ)	1,240	98
New Jersey University of Medicine and Dentistry - IBT (Ind.) - (NJ)	3,000	98
Oklahoma City Board of Education (classified) - AACSE (Ind.) - (OK)	2,200	99
Oklahoma City Board of Education (teachers) - AFT - (OK)	2,300	99
Orleans Parish Board of Education (teachers) - United Teachers of New Orleans (Ind.) - (LA)	4,800	99
Palm Beach County Board of Education (blue collar) - IBFO - (FL)	1,500	99
Philadelphia City Employees - AFSCME - (PA)	13,000	99
Philadelphia Fire Dept. - IAFF - (PA)	2,700	99
Philadelphia Police Dept. - FOP(Ind.) - (PA)	7,200	99
Phoenix Board of Education (teachers) - NEA(Ind.) - (AZ)	1,100	99
Phoenix Municipal Employees (blue collar) - AFSCME - (AZ)	2,400	99
Phoenix Municipal Employees (clerical) - AFSCME - (AZ)	1,800	99
Phoenix Police Dept. - IUPA - (AZ)	1,400	99
Portland Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (OR)	2,500	99
Prince Georges County Board of Education (classroom aides) - AFSCME - (MD)	3,000	99
Rhode Island State employees - AFSCME - (RI)	10,500	98
Rutgers University (maintenance services unit) - AFSCME - (NJ)	1,200	98
Rutgers University (clerical and laboratory technicians) - AFSCME - (NJ)	1,800	98
Rutgers University (faculty) - AAUP (Ind.) - (NJ)	3,600	98
Sacramento Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (CA)	3,000	99
Salt Lake City Board of Education (teachers) - Salt Lake Teachers Assn. (Ind.) - (UT)	1,200	99
San Diego City (general unit) - San Diego Municipal Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (CA)	1,700	99
San Diego County (multidept.) - SD-CEA (Ind.) - (CA)	7,200	99
San Diego County sheriffs - San Diego County Sheriffs Assn. (Ind.) - (CA)	1,000	99
San Diego School District (support employees) - SEIU - (CA)	2,000	99
San Juan Board of Education (classified) - Classified School Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (CA)	1,700	99
San Juan Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (CA)	2,350	99
Shawnee Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (NE)	2,000	99
Sioux Falls teachers - NEA (Ind.) - (SD)	950	99
Springfield School Board (teachers) - NEA(Ind.) - (MA)	1,600	99
St. Louis Board of Education (teachers) - AFT - (MO)	3,800	99
Temple University (faculty) - AAUP (Ind.) - (PA)	1,200	99
Tucson Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (AZ)	2,900	99
Tulsa city employees - AFSCME - (OK)	1,100	99
Tulsa Board of Education - Classroom Teachers Assn. (Ind.) - (OK)	2,500	99
University of Connecticut - AAUP (Ind.) - (CT)	1,600	99
University of Massachusetts (clerical, technical and administrative) - Various unions - (MA)	1,200	98
University of Massachusetts (service, clerical and security) - ASEIU, AFSCME, Trades Council - (MA)	4,000	98
University of Michigan (service and maintenance) - AFSCME - (MI)	2,100	98
Utica Board of Education (teachers) - Utica Education Assn. (Ind.) - (MI)	1,250	99
Vermont State (nonmanagement unit) - Vermont State Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (VT)	4,500	98
Washoe County Board of Education - NEA (Ind.) - (NV)	1,700	99
Wichita Board of Education (noninstructional) - SEIU - (KS)	1,150	99
July		
Total: 50 situations	138,250	
Private nonfarm economy	125,000	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Collective bargaining situations covering 1,000 workers or more[1] with agreements expiring[2] in 1986, by month—Continued

Situation identification and month of agreement expiration	Number of workers	Industry[3]
July—Continued		
Air Conditioning Contractors of Arizona (Phoenix) - SMW - (AZ)	900	17
Alpha Beta, AJ Bayless, Low Cost, and Safeway food stores - UFCW - (AZ)	2,700	54
American Metal Climax Inc., Climax Molybdenum Div. - OCAW - (CO)	2,000	10
Armco, Inc. - Butler Armco Independent Union - (PA)	2,000	33
Armco, Inc. - Armco Employees Independent Federation, Inc. - (OH)	4,800	33
Association of Mechanical Contractors (Atlanta) - PPF - (GA)	1,150	17
Association of Private Hospitals - SEIU - (NY)	7,000	80
Briggs and Stratton Corp. - AIW - (WI)	8,200	35
Brooklyn Union Gas Co. - TWU - (NY)	2,200	49
Brown Company, KVP Div. - UPIU - (MI)	1,000	26
Caterpillar Tractor Co. - IAM - (IL)	1,300	35
Combined Industries Construction Committee; and Builders Assn. of Missouri (St. Louis) - BSOIW - (MO)	1,200	17
E. J. Brach and Sons, Inc. - IBT (Ind.) - (IL)	3,000	20
Food Employers Assn., Inc. - IBT (Ind.) - (OR)	1,700	51
Fred Meyer Inc. - UFCW - (OR)	1,700	59
Frontier Airlines - ALPA - (National)	2,400	45
FMC Corp., Northern Ordnance Div. - UAW - (MN)	2,200	34
Hammermill Paper Co., Thilmany Pulp and Paper Div. - UPIU - (WI)	1,250	26
Hayes International Corp. - UAW - (AL)	2,200	37
Iron ore mining cos. - USA - (National)	3,000	10
James River Co., Board and Carton Div. - UPIU - (MI)	1,200	26
Kimberly-Clark Corp. - UPIU - (TN)	1,000	26
Kroger, Schnuck's Thor, and National Tea stores - UFCW - (MO)	2,300	54
Martin-Marietta Aluminum, Inc. - USA - (National)	1,900	33
Mechanical Contractors Assn. of Utah (Salt Lake City) - PPF - (UT)	1,000	17
Michigan Sugar Co. - AFGM - (MI)	1,200	20
Miller Brewing Co. - IBT (Ind.) - (WI)	1,400	20
Missouri River Basin Agreement - BBF - (National)	2,300	16
Montgomery Ward and Co. - IBT (Ind.) - (National)	9,600	53
Nassau and Suffolk Contractors Assn. (heavy and highway) - LIUNA - (NY)	2,000	16
Ohio Edison Co. - UWU - (OH)	2,100	49
Pacific Coast Shipbuilders Assn. - MTC - (Interstate)	10,000	37
Phoenix Steel Corp. - USA - (National)	1,000	33
Prestolite, Div.of Eltra Corp. - UAW - (National)	1,200	36
Rouge Steel Co. - UAW - (MI)	15,000	37
RCA Corp. (scientists and engineers) - Association of Scientists and Professional Engineering Personnel (Ind.) - (NJ)	1,400	36
Sealed Power Corp. - UAW - (MI)	1,000	35
Southern California Assn. of Cabinet Mfrs. - CJA - (CA)	1,500	25
Teledyne Inc., Teledyne Wah Chang Albany subs. - USA - (OR)	900	33
Weyerhaeuser Co. - UPIU - (NC)	1,600	26
Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. - USA - (National)	10,000	33
Winery Employers Assn. - DWW - (CA)	3,500	20
State and local government	13,250	
Baltimore City Police Dept. - FOP (Ind.) - (MD)	2,500	99
Chattanooga Board of Education (teachers) - NEA - (TN)	1,500	99
Cook County Community College - AFT - (IL)	1,400	99
Des Moines Independent Community School District (teachers) - Des Moines Education Assn. - (IA)	2,000	99
Houston Metro Transit Authority - TWU - (TX)	1,450	99
Jordan Board ofEducation (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (UT)	1,600	99
Wayne State University (clerical and technical) - UAW - (MI)	1,400	98
Wayne State University (faculty) - AAUP (Ind.) - (MI)	1,400	98
August		
Total: 93 situations	1,119,986	
Private nonfarm economy	1,043,686	
A T & T Technologies - CWA - (National)	20,255	36
A T & T Technologies - IBEW - (National)	3,332	36
Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Contractors Assn. of Southern California - PPF - (CA)	1,500	17
Alabama Power Co. - IBEW - (AL)	3,950	49
American Telephone & Telegraph Co. - CWA - (National)	500,000	48
Armco, Inc. - USA - (National)	14,000	33
Associated Underground Contractors - LIUNA - (MI)	1,500	17
Associated Underground Contractors, Inc. (Detroit) - IUOE - (MI)	2,450	17
Association of Catholic Schools (New York City) - FCT (Ind.) - (NY)	3,000	82
Avtex Fibers Inc. - ACTWU - (National)	2,300	26
AT & T Technologies - USA and others - (MD)	3,500	33
AT & T Technologies - IBEW - (National)	36,214	36
AT & T Technologies (distribution and warehouse) - CWA - (National)	13,000	48
AT & T Technologies (installers and job clerks) - CWA - (National)	14,000	48

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Collective bargaining situations covering 1,000 workers or more[1] with agreements expiring[2] in 1988, by month—Continued

Situation identification and month of agreement expiration	Number of workers	Industry[3]
August—Continued		
Babcock and Wilcox Co., Tubular Products Div. - USA - (PA)	4,500	33
Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania (accounting) - Federation of Telephone Workers (Ind.) - (PA)	1,300	48
Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania - TIU (Ind.) - (PA)	2,700	48
Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania (plant dept.) - Federation of Telephone Workers (Ind.) - (PA)	12,150	48
Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania (traffic) - IBEW - (PA)	4,050	48
Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc. - CWA - (National)	1,730	36
Bethlehem Steel Corp. - USA - (National)	49,000	33
Brown Shoe Co. - UFCW and ACTWU - (National)	6,040	31
Cameron Iron Works Inc. - IAM - (TX)	1,700	35
Diamond State Telephone Co. - TIU (Ind.) - (DE)	1,200	48
East Bay Restaurant Assn. , Inc., and Calif. Licensed Beverage Assn. - HREU - (CA)	2,300	58
Fisher Controls Co. - UAW - (IA)	1,300	34
George A Hormel & Co. - UFCW - (National)	1,700	20
Glass Container Industrial Council - AFGW - (National)	3,800	32
Harnischfeger Corp. - USA - (WI)	1,050	35
Hotel Employers Assn. of San Francisco - HREU - (CA)	5,000	70
Illinois Bell Telephone Co. - TIU (Ind.) - (IL)	2,000	48
Illinois Bell Telephone Co. - IBEW - (Interstate)	13,800	48
Illinois Bell Telephone Co. (accounting and secretarial depts.) - IBEW - (IL)	1,200	48
Illinois Bell Telephone Co. (commerical department) - TIU (Ind.) - (IL)	2,500	48
Inland Steel Co., Indiana Harbor Works - USA - (National)	21,100	33
Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. - USA - (National)	32,000	33
Massachusetts Leather Mfrs. Assn. - LWU - (MA)	1,000	31
McGraw Edison Co., Worthington Corp. subs. - USA - (Interstate)	1,600	35
National Neckwear Conference - ACTWU - (NY)	1,600	23
National Steel Corp., Great Lakes Steel Div. - USA - (National)	15,000	33
New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. - IBEW - (Interstate)	23,700	48
New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. (accounting and general depts.) - IBEW - (NJ)	1,250	48
New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. (plant and engineering depts.) - IBEW - (NJ)	11,450	48
New York Telephone Co. (accounting department) - TIU (Ind.) - (NY)	3,000	48
New York Telephone Co. (commercial, directory, public sales and headquaraters depts.) - TIU (Ind.) - (NY)	8,000	48
New York Telephone Co. (commercial, sales and directory departments-Upstate) - TIU (Ind.) - (NY)	2,400	48
New York Telephone Co. (traffic) - TIU (Ind.) - (NY)	8,300	48
New York Telephone Co. (traffic-Upstate)) - TIU (Ind.) - (NY)	2,400	48
Northwestern Steel and Wire Co. - USA - (IL)	1,600	33
NECA (Houston) - IBEW - (TX)	3,700	17
NECA (Kansas City) - IBEW - (MO)	900	17
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. - IBEW - (Interstate)	2,350	48
Penn-Dixie Steel Corp. - USA - (IN)	1,100	33
Questor Corp., Spaulding Div. - BBF - (MA)	900	39
Republic Steel Corp. - USA - (National)	30,400	33
Roofing and SMCA of the BTEA (Boston) - SMW - (MA)	1,300	17
Roofing Contractors Assn. (Southern CA) - RWAW - (CA)	1,025	17
Sharon Steel Corp. - USA - (National)	2,840	33
Southern New England Telephone Co. (all depts.) - Connecticut Union of Telephone Workers,Inc. (Ind.) - (CT)	10,000	48
Timken Co. - USA - (OH)	8,000	35
U.S. Steel Corp. (production & maintenance) - USA - (National)	102,000	33
Utah Builders Bargaining Unit - LIUNA - (UT)	900	15
USAir - AFA - (National)	2,300	45
Wheaton Industries - GPPAW - (NJ)	1,500	32
Wisconsin Electric Power Co. (manual employees) - IBEW - (WI)	2,050	49
State and local government	76,300	
Albuquerque Board of Education (teachers) - AFT - (NM)	4,800	99
Boise City Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (ID)	1,000	99
Boston Board of Education (teachers) - AFT - (MA)	5,400	99
Brevard County Board of Education (teachers) - AFT - (FL)	2,900	99
Broward County Board of Education (teachers) - AFT - (FL)	7,700	99
Chicago Board of Education (cafeteria employees) - HERE - (IL)	3,000	99
Chicago Board of Education (general unit) - SEIU - (IL)	4,500	99
Cincinnati (general unit) - AFSCME - (OH)	2,800	99
Columbus Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (OH)	4,500	99
Edmonds School District 15 (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (WA)	1,000	99
Fort Worth Board of Education (classified employees) - Various unions - (TX)	2,700	99
Fort Worth Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (TX)	5,300	99
Ft Wayne Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (IN)	1,500	99
Grand Rapids Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (MI)	2,100	99
Indianapolis Board of School Committee (teachers) - IN- SEA - (IN)	2,850	99
Jersey City Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (NJ)	2,600	99
Kansas City Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (KS)	1,500	99
Livonia Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (MI)	1,100	99
Memphis Light Gas and Water Division - IBEW - (TN)	2,300	99
Peoria Board of Education (teachers) - AFT - (IL)	1,050	99

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Collective bargaining situations covering 1,000 workers or more[1] with agreements expiring[2] in 1986, by month—Continued

Situation identification and month of agreement expiration	Number of workers	Industry[3]
August—Continued		
Philadelphia School District (blue collar) - IBFO - (PA)	5,000	99
Pittsburgh Board of Education (teachers) - AFT - (PA)	3,150	99
Seattle crafts (non supervisory) - Various unions - (WA)	1,250	99
Seattle Fire Dept. - IAFF - (WA)	900	99
South Bend Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (IN)	1,550	99
University of Cincinnati (faculty) - AAUP (Ind.) - (OH)	1,750	99
Warren Consolidated School District (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (MI)	1,100	99
Warwick schools - AFT - (RI)	1,000	99
September		
Total: 61 situations	180,794	
Private nonfarm economy	140,944	
A and P Tea Co. - UFCW - (Interstate)	1,500	54
A.E. Staley Mfg. Co. - AIW - (IL)	1,300	20
Albert Einstein College of Medicine - RWDSU - (NY)	1,300	80
Amana Refrigeration Inc. - IAM - (IA)	1,500	36
American Protective Service - International Union of Security Officers (Ind.) - (CA)	2,800	73
Amsted Industries Inc., American Steel Foundries Div. - USA - (Interstate)	1,000	33
Apartment Owners Advisory Council - SEIU - (NY)	3,500	65
Atlantic Steel Co. - USA - (GA)	975	33
Borg-Warner Corp., Warner Gear Div. - UAW - (IN)	1,800	37
Building Managers Assn. of Chicago - SEIU - (IL)	6,000	65
Consumer Power Co. - UWU - (MI)	4,700	49
CATX Corp., Al Tech Specialty Steel Corp. affil. - USA - (NY)	1,750	33
CF & I Steel Corp. - USA and others - (Interstate)	1,600	33
Dresser Industries Inc, Dresser-Clark Div. - USA - (NY)	1,400	35
Federal Paper Board Co. - UPIU - (NC)	1,200	26
Fluid milk and ice cream companies - IBT (Ind.) - (CA)	1,200	20
General American Transportation Corp. - USA - (National)	1,000	37
Giant Food Stores - UFCW - (DC)	7,000	54
Giant Food Stores - UFCW - (Interstate)	3,000	54
Hampton Roads Maritime Assn. - ILA - (VA)	2,500	44
Hercules, Inc. - OCAW - (VA)	2,200	28
Hotel Assn. of Washington, D.C. - HREU - (DC)	6,000	70
Intalco Aluminum Corp. - MTC - (WA)	950	33
Interlake, Inc. - USA - (IL)	1,200	33
Lufkin Industries Inc. - BBF, IAM, and IMAW - (TX)	1,800	35
Magic Chef Inc. - IMAW - (TN)	1,004	36
Mobile Steamship Assn. - ILA - (AL)	1,000	44
New Orleans Steamship Assn. - ILA - (LA)	3,200	44
New York Shipping Assn. - ILA - (Interstate)	8,500	44
Northeastern States Area Agreement - BBF - (National)	1,500	16
NECA (inside agreement-Miami) - IBEW - (FL)	1,175	17
NECA (San Diego) - IBEW - (CA)	1,600	17
Philadelphia Marine Trade Assn. - ILA - (PA)	2,240	44
Republic Airlines - IAM - (National)	2,500	45
Rheem Manufacturing Co., Fort Smith Plant - USA - (AR)	1,200	35
Safeway Food Stores - UFCW - (DC)	5,000	54
Safeway Food Stores - UFCW - (Interstate)	1,400	54
South Atlantic Employers Negotiating Committee - ILA - (Interstate)	3,250	44
Southeast Florida Employers' Assn. - ILA - (FL)	1,100	44
Steamship Trade Assn. of Baltimore - ILA - (MD)	4,500	44
Textile dyeing printing and finishing cos. - ACTWU - (Interstate)	3,400	22
Universal-Cyclops, Specialty Steel Div. - USA - (PA)	1,100	33
Utah Builders Bargaining Unit - CJA - (UT)	1,050	15
Waldbaum, Food-a-rama, Boheck, and others - ILWU (Ind.) - (NY)	18,000	54
Walt Disney Productions, Disneyland Div. - Various unions - (CA)	1,850	79
Weirton Steel Co. - Independent Steelworkers Union - (National)	8,000	33
West Gulf Maritime Assn. - ILA - (Interstate)	5,000	44
Whirlpool Corp. - AIW - (AR)	3,500	36
Wholesale tobacco distributors - IBT (Ind.) - (NY)	900	51
State and local government	39,850	
Compton Board of Education (classified) - California School Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (CA)	1,400	99
Jacksonville Municipal Unit - AFSCME - (FL)	3,000	99
Jacksonville Police Dept. - FOP (Ind.) - (FL)	900	99
Little Rock School District - NEA(Ind.) - (AR)	1,100	99
Los Angeles Board of Education (clerical) - California School Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (CA)	4,500	99
Los Angeles Board of Education (paraprofessionals) - SEIU - (CA)	10,000	99
Los Angeles Board of Education (support unit) - SEIU - (CA)	7,000	99

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Collective bargaining situations covering 1,000 workers or more[1] with agreements expiring[2] in 1986, by month—Continued

Situation identification and month of agreement expiration	Number of workers	Industry[3]
September—Continued		
Michigan State (mental health employees) - AFSCME - (MI)	6,950	98
Michigan State Police (sergeants) - Michigan State Police Assn. (Ind.) - (MI)	1,800	98
San Antonio Fire Dept. - IAFF - (TX)	1,100	99
San Antonio Police Dept. - IUPA - (TX)	1,050	99
St. Petersburg (blue collar) - IBFO - (FL)	1,050	99
October		
Total: 38 situations	184,985	
Private nonfarm economy	178,385	
A and P Tea Co. - UFCW - (NY)	8,800	54
Allegheny-Ludlum Industries - USA - (Interstate)	5,400	33
Anchor Hocking Corp. - AFGW - (OH)	4,000	32
Bendix Corp., Electrical Components Div. - IAM - (NY)	2,100	36
Boeing Co. - IAM - (National)	26,000	37
Boeing Co., Vertol Div. - UAW - (PA)	2,390	37
Cyclops Corp., Detroit Steel Corp., subs., Empire-Detroit Steel - USA - (OH)	1,100	33
General Dynamics Corp., Quincy Shipbuilding Div. - IUMSW - (MA)	2,300	37
Giant Eagle Food Stores - UFCW - (PA)	3,500	54
Greater New York Food Employers Labor Relations Assn. - UFCW - (NY)	4,000	54
Greyhound Lines - ATU - (National)	12,700	41
Hershey Foods Corp. - BCTW - (PA)	2,800	20
Hughes Tool Co., Oil Tool Div. - USA - (TX)	900	35
James River, Dixie Northern Div. - UPIU - (AL)	1,300	26
Jewel Food Stores - UFCW - (Interstate)	18,000	54
Kaiser-Permanente Medical Care Program (Northern CA) - SEIU - (CA)	6,385	80
Keebler Co. - BCTW - (National)	3,570	20
Kohl's Food Stores - UFCW - (WI)	3,000	54
Kohler Co. - UAW - (WI)	3,000	34
Koppers Co. Inc., Metal Products Div. - IAM - (MD)	1,340	35
Kroger Food Stores - UFCW - (OH)	3,300	54
Laclede Steel Corp. - USA - (IL)	2,000	33
Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Lockheed-California Co. - IAM - (CA)	10,000	37
Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Lockheed-Georgia Co. - IAM - (National)	10,000	37
Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Inc. - IAM - (CA)	5,000	37
Lone Star Steel Co. - USA - (TX)	2,300	33
Lukens Steel Co. - USA - (PA)	1,400	33
McDonnell Douglas Corp. - IAM - (CA)	3,500	37
McDonnell Douglas Corp. - UAW - (CA)	4,800	37
McDonnell Douglas Corp. - UAW - (Interstate)	1,800	37
National- Standard Co. - USA - (National)	900	33
On-sale liquor dealers - HREU - (MN)	1,500	58
Outboard Marine Corp., Johnson Outboard Div. - Independent. Marine and Machinists Assn. - (IL)	1,700	35
Owens-Illinois, Inc., Libbey Products Plant - AFGW - (OH)	1,200	32
Standard Steel Titanium Metals Corp. - USA - (PA)	900	33
United Airlines - IAM - (National)	15,500	45
State and local government	8,600	
Los Angeles Community College faculty - AFT - (CA)	4,800	99
Memphis Board of Education (custodial and cafeteria) - AFSCME - (TN)	1,800	99
November		
Total: 23 situations	69,620	
Private nonfarm economy	49,570	
American Airlines - Association of Professional Flight Attendants (Ind.) - (National)	6,200	45
Blue Cross-Blue Shield of Wisconsin - OPEIU - (WI)	1,450	63
Chicago fireproof buildings - SEIU - (IL)	2,600	65
Chicago walk-up apartments - SEIU - (IL)	4,900	65
Chicago Dry Cleaners Assn. - IBT (Ind.) - (IL)	1,700	72
Columbia Gas Transmission Corp., Columbia Gas of West Virginia and others - OCAW - (National)	1,000	49
Dana Corp., Parish Div. - USA - (PA)	2,200	37
Garage and parking lot agreement (San Francisco) - IBT (Ind.) - (CA)	1,000	75
General Foods Corp. - RWDSU - (MI)	1,370	20
Gibson Products Corp. - UAW - (MI)	3,500	36
Johns Hopkins University Hospital - HHCE - (MD)	1,400	80
Kroger Food Stores - UFCW - (National)	5,700	54
Leeds and Northrup, Div.of General Signal Corp. - UAW - (PA)	1,000	38
Louisville Gas and Electric Co. - IBEW - (KY)	2,400	49

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Collective bargaining situations covering 1,000 workers or more[1] with agreements expiring[2] in 1986, by month—Continued

Situation identification and month of agreement expiration	Number of workers	Industry[3]
November—Continued		
Olin Corp. - IAM and others - (IL)	2,300	34
Phonograph Record Labor Agreement - AFM - (National)	6,000	79
Professional Laundry Agreement - IBT (Ind.) - (IL)	1,000	72
RCA Corp. RCA Service Div. - IBEW - (National)	2,500	78
Tropicana Products Inc. - IBT (Ind.) - (FL)	1,350	20
State and local government	20,050	
Allegheny County Port Authority - ATU - (PA)	2,550	99
Chicago Transit Authority - ATU - (IL)	11,000	99
Phoenix Salt River Project - IBEW - (AZ)	3,500	99
Wayne County (multiunit) - AFSCME - (MI)	3,000	99
December		
Total: 50 situations	191,339	
Private nonfarm economy	129,839	
Associated Guard and Patrol Agencies (Chicago area) - SEIU - (Interstate)	6,000	73
AVX Corp., AVX Ceramics Div. - IBEW - (SC)	1,400	36
Bob's Big Boy Restaurants - Bobs Employees' Assn. (Ind.) - (CA)	5,200	58
Constructors Assn. of Western Pennsylvania - IUOE - (PA)	3,000	16
Constructors Assn. of Western Pennsylvania - LIUNA - (PA)	3,600	16
Copperweld Steel Co. - USA - (OH)	2,000	33
Dana Corp. - UAW - (National)	7,000	37
General Telephone of Pennsylvania - IBEW - (PA)	2,000	48
Great Lakes Assn. of Stevedores - ILA - (National)	6,000	44
Huntington Alloys, Inc. - USA - (WV)	1,000	33
Kroger Food Stores - UFCW - (OH)	2,000	54
Lykes Pasco Packing Co. - RWDSU - (FL)	1,000	20
Neenah Foundry Co. - IMAW - (WI)	1,000	33
New York Oil Heating Assn. - IBT (Ind.) - (WV)	1,700	50
New York-Bronx Meat and Food Dealers Inc. - UFCW - (NY)	1,600	54
Northwest Airlines - IBT (Ind.) - (National)	3,000	45
Ozark Airlines - IAM - (National)	1,800	45
Plastic Soft Material Mfrs. Assn. - ILGWU - (NY)	2,600	23
Public Service Co. of Colorado - IBEW - (CO)	3,000	49
Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations (commercial agmt.) - SEIU - (NY)	18,000	65
Republic Airlines - ALPA - (National)	6,300	45
San Mateo Hotel Restaurant Employers Assn. - HREU - (CA)	5,200	58
Service Employers Assn. (New York City) - SEIU - (NY)	36,000	73
Southern California Edison Co. - IBEW - (CA) - (January)	5,764	49
Western Airlines - ALPA - (National)	1,215	45
Westvaco Corp. - UPIU - (Interstate)	1,080	26
Youngstown Hospital Assn. - SEIU - (OH)	1,400	80
State and local government	61,500	
Alaska State employees - LIUNA - (AK)	1,500	99
Alaska State employees (supervisors unit) - Alaska Public Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (AK)	1,000	99
Alaska State general unit - Alaska Public Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (AK)	7,900	99
Broome County (white collar) - AFSCME - (NY)	1,100	99
Chatagua County employees - AFSCME - (NY)	1,200	99
Cincinnati Police Dept. - FOP (Ind.) - (OH)	1,050	99
Cleveland (patrol officers) - Police Patrolmen's Assn. (Ind.) - (OH)	1,500	99
Cleveland municipal - AFSCME - (OH)	1,800	99
Dade County (general classified) - AFSCME - (FL)	10,000	99
Dutchess County (multiunit) - AFSCME - (NY)	1,200	99
Hennepin County (multiunit) - AFSCME - (MN)	3,000	99
Milwaukee municipal employees - AFSCME - (WI)	2,800	99
Milwaukee County (general unit) - AFSCME - (WI)	6,000	99
Milwaukee Police Dept. (nonsupervisory) - IUPA (Ind.) - (WI)	1,800	99
Montgomery County (general employees) - AFSCME - (OH)	1,000	99
Morristown Board of Chosen Freeholders - NJ-SEA (Ind.) - (NJ)	1,500	99
Omaha municipal employees - AFSCME - (NE)	1,050	99
Onondaga County (multiunit) - AFSCME - (NY)	3,500	99
Orange County employees - Various unions - (NY)	1,500	99
Pittsburgh Fire Dept. - IAFF - (PA)	1,050	99
Prince Georges County Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (MD)	6,350	99
San Diego School District (office employees) - NEA (Ind.) - (CA)	2,300	99
Toledo Board of Education (support unit) - AFSCME - (OH) - (January)	1,400	99

[1] Some smaller situations are included. They had until recently covered at least 1,000 workers and may attain that coverage again.

[2] If the agreements are also subject to reopening in 1986, the month of reopening is indicated in parenthesis after the situation identification.

[3] See the appendix for an explanation of the employer and union abbreviations and industry identification numbers used in this table.

Table 11. Collective bargaining situations in the private nonfarm economy covering 1,000 workers or more[1] with agreements expiring[2] in 1986, by industry

Industry and situation identification	Number of workers	Month
Private nonfarm economy: 629 situations	2,952,746	
Metal mining		
Total: 6 situations	14,700	
American Metal Climax Inc., Climax Molybdenum Div. - OCAW - (CO)	2,000	7
Homestake Mining Co. - USA - (SD)	1,300	5
Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co. - USA - (AZ)	1,000	6
Iron ore mining cos. - USA - (National)	3,000	7
Kennecott Copper Corp. - USA and 3 others - (Interstate)	4,600	6
Magma Copper Co. - USA - (AZ)	2,800	6
General building contractors		
Total: 62 situations	247,900	
Associated Building Contractors of Northern Ohio, Inc. - CJA - (OH)	1,200	3
AGC - LIUNA - (LA)	1,000	4
AGC - LIUNA - (AZ)	2,250	1
AGC - OPCM - (AZ)	1,000	1
AGC - CJA - (NV)	1,000	6
AGC - IUOE - (AK)	6,300	6
AGC (building agreement) - IUOE - (MN)	1,750	4
AGC (building) - LIUNA - (MN)	3,000	4
AGC (building) - BSOIW - (MN)	1,100	4
AGC (outside agreement-Northern CA) - LIUNA - (CA)	15,000	6
AGC (Houston and Galveston) - BSOIW - (TX)	2,700	3
AGC (Miami) - IUOE - (FL)	1,500	3
AGC (New Orleans) - CJA - (LA)	3,000	4
AGC (New Orleans) - LIUNA - (LA)	1,200	4
AGC (Northern and Central CA) - OPCM - (CA)	4,000	6
AGC (San Diego) - LIUNA - (CA)	4,000	6
AGC (Southern MI) - CJA - (MI)	1,500	5
AGC (St. Louis) - LIUNA - (MO)	3,000	4
AGC and others - CJA - (CA)	13,000	6
AGC of Minnesota; and others (St. Paul and Minneapolis) - CJA - (MN)	4,000	4
AGC of St. Louis - CJA - (MO)	4,500	4
AGC; and independent companies - CJA - (AZ)	6,000	1
AGC; and others (Southern CA) - CJA - (CA)	20,000	6
AGC; and others (Southern CA) - LIUNA - (CA)	15,000	6
AGC; and Construction Employers Assn. (Houston and Galveston) - BAC - (TX)	1,200	3
AGC, Central Illinois Builders Chapter - CJA - (IL)	1,200	4
AGC, Inland Empire Chapter - CJA - (National)	2,175	5
AGC, Ohio Building Chapter - IUOE - (OH)	1,000	4
AGC,Oregon-Columbia Chapter - IUOE - (Interstate)	2,050	5
Builders Assn. of Missouri (Eastern and Central) - LIUNA - (MO)	1,200	3
Builders Assn. of Missouri (Kansas City) - LIUNA - (MO)	1,300	3
Building Contractors of Southern New Jersey - CJA - (NJ)	14,000	4
Building Contractors Assn. of New Jersey - CJA - (NJ)	2,200	4
Building Industry Assn. (San Diego) - CJA - (CA)	1,300	6
Building Industry Assn. and others (Northern CA) - CJA - (CA)	16,000	6
BTEA (Rochester) - CJA - (NY)	1,100	4
BTEA of Westchester and Putnam Counties and Builders Institute - CJA - (NY)	1,800	5
Central Illinois Builders Div.of AGC - LIUNA - (IL)	1,800	4
Construction Contractors Council, AGC Labor Div., Inc. - CJA - (Interstate)	6,300	4
Construction Contractors Council, AGC Labor Div., Inc. - IUOE - (IL)	1,100	4
Construction Employers Assn. of North Central West Virginia, Inc. - CJA - (WV)	1,000	5
Construction Employers Assn. of Cleveland; and others - CJA - (OH)	3,500	4
Fox River Valley Contractors Assn. - LIUNA - (IL)	1,000	5
General Building Contractors Assn., Inc. - LIUNA - (PA)	5,000	4
General Building Contractors Assn., Inc.; and others - CJA - (PA)	5,000	4
Greater Peoria Contractors and Suppliers Assn. - LIUNA - (IL)	1,500	4
Home Builders Assn. (St. Louis area) - CJA - (MO)	4,500	4
Independent contractors (San Diego) - CJA - (CA)	1,175	6
Independent contractors - CJA - (ME)	1,300	4
Independent employers (Kentucky and Indiana) - CJA - (Interstate)	1,200	5
Kanawha Valley Builders Assn. - LIUNA - (WV)	1,400	5
Keystone Building Contractors Assn.; and AGC - LIUNA - (PA)	1,500	6
Master Builders Assn. of Western Pennsylvania; and independent contractors - CJA - (PA)	5,000	5
Mid-America Regional Bargaining Assn. - BAC - (IL)	5,500	5
Mid-America Regional Bargaining Assn. - CJA - (IL)	12,000	5
Mid-America Regional Bargaining Assn. - LIUNA - (IL)	7,000	5
Mid-America Regional Bargaining Assn. (heavy and highway- Chicago) - IUOE - (IL)	1,100	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Collective bargaining situations in the private nonfarm economy covering 1,000 workers or more[1] with agreements expiring[2] in 1986, by industry—Continued

Industry and situation identification	Number of workers	Month
General building contractors—Continued		
Quad City Builders Assn. - LIUNA - (National)	1,100	5
Residential Contractors Employers Council - CJA - (IL)	12,000	6
Southwestern Michigan Contractors Assn. - LIUNA - (WI)	1,450	5
Utah Builders Bargaining Unit - LIUNA - (UT)	900	8
Utah Builders Bargaining Unit - CJA - (UT)	1,050	9
Heavy construction contractors		
Total: 55 situations	190,700	
Associated Constractors of Westchester, Inc.; and others - IUOE - (NY)	1,300	3
AGC - LIUNA - (MN)	4,250	4
AGC - Various unions - (ID)	2,075	5
AGC - IUOE - (AZ)	4,000	1
AGC (building and heavy-highway) - IUOE - (MN)	5,000	4
AGC (heavy agreement) - LIUNA and others - (AL)	1,975	5
AGC (heavy agreement) - IUOE - (KY)	1,500	6
AGC (heavy and highway agreement) - CJA - (MN)	3,500	4
AGC (tunnel agreement-Northern CA) - LIUNA - (CA)	1,500	6
AGC (Central and Western WA) - CJA - (WA)	14,000	5
AGC (Duluth area) - IBT (Ind.) - (MN)	1,800	4
AGC (Il, except Chicago area) - IBT (Ind.) - (IL)	4,000	4
AGC (Northern CA) - CJA - (CA)	15,000	6
AGC (Northern CA) - IUOE - (CA)	12,000	6
AGC (Northern CA) - IBT (Ind.) - (CA)	2,400	6
AGC of Missouri - LIUNA - (MO)	1,000	4
AGC of New Jersey; and others - LIUNA - (NJ)	5,000	2
AGC of St. Louis - IUOE - (MO)	1,200	4
AGC, and others (Southern CA) - OPCM - (CA)	4,125	6
AGC, Inland Empire Chapter - LIUNA - (National)	1,000	5
AGC, Inland Empire Chapter - IUOE - (National)	1,025	5
AGC, Oregon-Columbia Chapter - CJA - (Interstate)	3,000	5
AGC, Oregon-Columbia Chapter - BSOIW - (Interstate)	2,000	6
AGC, Seattle and Tacoma Chapters - LIUNA - (WA)	7,000	5
AGC, Seattle and Tacoma Chapters - IUOE - (WA)	2,500	5
AGC, Seattle and Tacoma Chapters - IBT (Ind.) - (WA)	1,000	5
Central Illinois Builders, Div.of AGC - LIUNA - (IL)	6,000	5
Construction Contactors Council, Inc. - LIUNA - (Interstate)	1,000	4
Construction Contractors Council, AGC Labor Div., Inc. - LIUNA - (Interstate)	2,500	4
Constructors Assn. of Western Pennsylvania - IUOE - (PA)	3,000	12
Constructors Assn. of Western Pennsylvania - LIUNA - (PA)	3,800	12
Contractors Assn. of Eastern Pennsylvania - LIUNA - (PA)	2,000	4
Contractors Assn. of Eastern Pennsylvania (29 countries) - LIUNA - (PA)	1,050	4
General Building Contractors Assn. of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware - IUOE - (PA)	4,500	4
Heavy Constructors Assn. of the Greater Kansas City Area - LIUNA - (MO)	3,100	3
Heavy Constructors Assn. of the Greater Kansas City Area - IUOE - (MO)	1,750	3
Highway Contractors, Inc. - USA - (KY)	5,500	6
Labor Relations Div.of the Ohio Contractors Assn. - IUOE - (OH)	4,000	4
Labor Relations Div.of the Ohio Contractors Assn. - LIUNA - (OH)	10,000	4
Michigan Distribution Contractors Assn. (pipelines) - LIUNA - (MI)	2,500	3
Michigan Road Builders - CJA - (MI)	1,200	5
Michigan Road Builders Assn. - LIUNA - (MI)	4,000	5
Michigan Road Builders Assn. - IUOE - (MI)	6,500	6
Michigan Road Builders Assn. - IBT (Ind.) - (MI)	1,000	5
Missouri River Basin Agreement - BBF - (National)	2,300	7
Montana Heavy Highway and Building Contractors - LIUNA - (MT)	5,800	4
Nassau and Suffolk Contractors Assn. (heavy and highway) - LIUNA - (NY)	2,000	7
Northeastern States Area Agreement - BBF - (National)	1,500	9
Ohio Contractors Assn. - BAC and OPCM - (National)	1,100	4
Ohio Contractors Assn.; and AGC - IBT (Ind.) - (National)	1,400	4
Ohio Contractors Assn.; and AGC (Cleveland) - IBT (Ind.) - (OH)	1,400	4
Omaha Heavy Contractors Assn. - LIUNA - (NE)	1,500	3
Piledriving Contractors Assn. - CJA - (CA)	950	6
Pipe Line Contractors Assn. - PPF - (National)	5,000	4
Underground Contractors Assn. (Chicago area) - LIUNA - (IL)	1,600	5
Special trade contractors		
Total: 75 situations	157,880	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Collective bargaining situations in the private nonfarm economy covering 1,000 workers or more[1] with agreements expiring[2] in 1988, by industry—Continued

Industry and situation identification	Number of workers	Month
Special trade contractors—Continued		
Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Contractors Assn. of Southern California - PPF - (CA)	1,500	8
Air Conditioning Contractors of Arizona (Phoenix) - SMW - (AZ)	900	7
Associated Contractors of Essex County - CJA - (NJ)	1,850	4
Associated Steel Erectors of Chicago - BSOIW - (IL)	1,750	5
Associated Underground Contractors - LIUNA - (MI)	1,500	8
Associated Underground Contractors, Inc. (Detroit) - IUOE - (MI)	2,450	8
Association of Mechanical Contractors (Atlanta) - PPF - (GA)	1,150	7
AGC - CJA - (RI)	1,500	6
AGC (commercial agreement-Central OH) - CJA - (OH)	2,000	5
AGC (pipefitters-Los Angeles area) - PPF - (CA)	3,800	6
AGC (residential agreement-Central OH) - CJA - (OH)	1,000	5
AGC; and Minnesota Concrete and Masonry Contractors Assn. - BAC - (MN)	1,750	4
AGC,; 7 other Assns; and independent contractors - BSOIW - (National)	10,000	6
California Conference of Mason Contractor Assns., Inc. (Los Angeles) - LIUNA - (CA)	2,000	6
Chicago Roofing Contractors Assn. - RWAW - (IL)	1,600	5
Combined Industries Construction Committee; and Builders Assn. of Missouri (St. Louis) - BSOIW - (MO)	1,200	7
Concrete Contractors Assn. of Greater Chicago and others - OPCM - (IL)	1,300	5
Gulf Coast Contruction Assn.; and others (Beaumont) - PPF - (TX)	4,000	3
Houston Sheet Metal Conractors Assn. (Houston) - SMW - (TX)	1,500	3
Illinois Road Builders Assn.; and others (Chicago area) - IBT (Ind.) - (IL)	1,050	5
Independent contractors (building-Florida and Georgia) - CJA - (Interstate)	1,200	4
Independent contractors (Detroit) - BAC - (MI)	1,800	5
Mason Contractors Assn. of Washington, D.C. - BAC - (DC)	950	4
Mechanical Contractors Assn. (plumbers-Philadelphia) - PPF - (PA)	1,800	4
Mechanical Contractors Assn. (steamfitters-Philadelphia) - PPF - (PA)	2,400	4
Mechanical Contractors Assn. (Chicago) - PPF - (IL)	8,000	5
Mechanical Contractors Assn. (New Orleans) - PPF - (LA)	3,000	4
Mechanical Contractors Assn. of Central Ohio - PPF - (OH)	950	5
Mechanical Contractors Assn. of Cincinnati - PPF - (OH)	1,100	5
Mechanical Contractors Assn. of New Mexico, Inc. (Albuquerque) - PPF - (NM)	1,100	3
Mechanical Contractors Assn. of St. Louis (pipefitters) - PPF - (MO)	1,500	5
Mechanical Contractors Assn. of Utah (Salt Lake City) - PPF - (UT)	1,000	7
Mechanical Contractors Council of Central California - PPF - (CA)	2,000	6
Minnesota Gypsum Drywall Contractors Assn. (Minneapolis-St. Paul) - CJA - (MN)	1,000	4
New York Electrical Contractors Assn., Inc. (New York City) - IBEW - (NY)	10,000	6
Northern California Drywall Contractors Assn. (tapers agreement) - PAT - (CA)	1,000	6
NECA - IBEW - (CO)	1,800	5
NECA (inside agreement-Miami) - IBEW - (FL)	1,175	9
NECA (Cincinnati) - IBEW - (OH)	1,250	5
NECA (Cleveland) - IBEW - (OH)	1,100	4
NECA (Dallas) - IBEW - (Interstate)	1,275	5
NECA (Houston) - IBEW - (TX)	3,700	8
NECA (Kansas City) - IBEW - (MO)	900	8
NECA (Los Angeles) - IBEW - (CA)	6,000	5
NECA (Orange Co.) - IBEW - (CA)	1,200	5
NECA (Philadelphia) - IBEW - (PA)	1,700	4
NECA (San Diego) - IBEW - (CA)	1,600	9
NECA (San Francisco) - IBEW - (CA)	2,425	5
NECA (Seattle) - IBEW - (WA)	900	5
NECA (St. Louis) - IBEW - (MO)	2,250	5
NECA (St.Paul) - IBEW - (MN)	1,400	4
NECA (Westchester County) - IBEW - (NY)	1,300	5
NECA; and independent companies (Phoenix) - IBEW - (AZ)	1,350	6
Plumbing and Piping Industry Council; and independent companies (plumbers-Los Angeles) - PPF - (CA)	11,000	6
Plumbing Contractors of Metropolitan St. Louis - PPF - (MO)	900	6
Plumbing Contractors Assn. of Chicago and Cook County - PPF - (IL)	2,500	5
PDCA (Detroit) - PAT - (MI)	1,300	5
PDCA (East Bay counties) - PAT - (CA)	1,400	6
PDCA (Houston) PAT - (TX)	1,600	6
PDCA (Minneapolis) - PAT - (MN)	1,050	4
PDCA (San Francisco area) - PAT - (CA)	2,000	6
PDCA (Seattle) - PAT - (WA)	2,500	6
PDCA of Essex County, Inc. (Bloomfield) - PAT - (NJ)	1,200	4
Roofing and SMCA (Philadelphia area) - SMW - (PA)	1,800	4
Roofing and SMCA (Philadelphia area) - RWAW - (PA)	1,700	4
Roofing and SMCA of the BTEA (Boston) - SMW - (MA)	1,300	8
Roofing Contractors Assn. (Southern CA) - RWAW - (CA)	1,025	8
Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Assn.; and Air Conditioning Sheet Metal Assn. (Los Angeles) - SMW - (CA)	2,400	6
Sheet Metal Assn. , Inc. (Portland) - SMW - (Interstate)	930	3
Sheet Metal Contractors Assn. (Chicago) - SMW - (IL)	4,000	5
SMACC (Northern CA) - SMW - (CA)	1,100	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Collective bargaining situations in the private nonfarm economy covering 1,000 workers or more[1] with agreements expiring[2] in 1986, by industry—Continued

Industry and situation identification	Number of workers	Month
Special trade contractors—Continued		
SMACC (Seattle, Tacoma, and Everett) - SMW - (WA)	1,400	5
SMACC (St. Louis) - SMW - (MO)	1,150	4
Tri-State Contractors Assn. - CJA - (National)	900	5
Union Painting Contractors Assn. - PAT - (CO)	1,000	6
Food and kindred products		
Total: 26 situations	51,340	
A.E. Staley Mfg. Co. - AIW - (IL)	1,300	9
American Crystal, Holly Sugar, Amstar and Consolidated Foods - DWW - (CA)	1,200	2
California and Hawaiian Sugar Co. - SIU - (CA)	1,000	5
Campbell Soup Co. - UFCW - (NJ)	1,400	2
Chicago Meat Packers' Wholesalers Assn. and independent companies - IBT (Ind.) - (IL)	1,200	4
CPC International,Inc. - OCAW - (National)	1,200	6
Dairy Industry Industrial Relations Assn. - IBT (Ind.) - (CA)	3,500	3
E. J. Brach and Sons, Inc. - IBT (Ind.) - (IL)	3,000	7
Entenmann's, Inc. - BCTW - (NY)	1,250	5
Fluid milk and ice cream companies - IBT (Ind.) - (CA)	1,200	9
General Foods Corp. - RWDSU - (MI)	1,370	11
George A Hormel & Co. - UFCW - (National)	1,700	8
H.J. Heinz Co. - UFCW - (National)	2,800	3
Hershey Foods Corp. - BCTW - (PA)	2,800	10
J.R. Simplot (Caldwell) - IBT (Ind.) - (ID)	1,100	4
J.R. Simplot Co. (Heyburn) - AFGM - (ID)	1,000	6
Keebler Co. - BCTW - (National)	3,570	10
Lykes Pasco Packing Co. - RWDSU - (FL)	1,000	12
Meat Trade Institute, Inc. - UFCW - (Interstate)	2,200	6
Michigan Sugar Co. - AFGM - (MI)	1,200	7
Miller Brewing Co. - IBT (Ind.) - (WI)	1,400	7
Oscar Mayer & Co., Inc. - UFCW - (IL)	1,000	6
Sugar plantation companies - ILWU(Ind.) - (HI)	7,500	1
Tropicana Products Inc. - IBT (Ind.) - (FL)	1,350	11
Wholesale bread and cake bakeries - BCTW - (CA)	1,600	5
Winery Employers Assn. - DWW - (CA)	3,500	7
Tobacco manufactures		
Total: 4 situations	14,650	
Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corp. - BCTW - (VA)	1,050	4
Loews Theatres Inc., Lorillard Div. - BCTW - (NC)	2,050	3
Loews Theatres Inc., Lorillard Div. - BCTW - (KY)	1,250	1
Philip Morris, U.S.A. - BCTW - (National)	10,300	1
Textile mill products		
Total: 2 situations	5,500	
Cone Mills Corp., White Oak Plant - ACTWU - (NC)	2,100	5
Textile dyeing printing and finishing cos. - ACTWU - (Interstate)	3,400	9
Apparel and other textile products		
Total: 3 situations	8,200	
Farah Manufacturing Co., Inc. - ACTWU - (TX)	4,000	2
National Neckwear Conference - ACTWU - (NY)	1,600	8
Plastic Soft Material Mfrs. Assn. - ILGWU - (NY)	2,600	12
Lumber and wood products		
Total: 6 situations	45,300	
Bendix Corp., Forest Div. - Various unions - (CA)	1,800	5
Masonite Corp. - IWA - (MS)	1,000	1
Potlatch Corp. - IWA - (ID)	2,300	5
Roseburg Lumber Co. - CJA and IWA - (OR)	2,800	5
Western States Wood Products Employers Assn. - IWA and CJA - (National)	36,000	5
Willamette Industries Inc. - CJA and IWA - (OR)	1,400	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Collective bargaining situations in the private nonfarm economy covering 1,000 workers or more[1] with agreements expiring[2] in 1986, by industry—Continued

Industry and situation identification	Number of workers	Month
Furniture and fixtures		
Total: 2 situations	2,600	
Industrial Relations Council of Furniture Mfrs. of Southern California - CJA - (CA)	1,100	2
Southern California Assn. of Cabinet Mfrs. - CJA - (CA)	1,500	7
Paper and allied products		
Total: 25 situations	40,330	
Boise Cascade Paper Group - UPIU - (ME)	1,300	6
Brown Company, KVP Div. - UPIU - (MI)	1,000	7
Champion Paper Corp., Champion Papers Div. - UPIU - (TX)	1,100	5
Continental Can Co., Inc. - UPIU - (LA)	900	6
Crown Zellerbach Corp. - WPPW - (WA)	2,500	6
Federal Paper Board Co. - UPIU - (NC)	1,200	9
Hammermill Paper Co. - UPIU - (PA)	1,300	6
Hammermill Paper Co., Thilmany Pulp and Paper Div. - UPIU - (WI)	1,250	7
Hudson Pulp and Paper Corp. - UPIU - (FL)	1,500	5
International Paper Co., Multiple Mill Group - UPIU - (National)	6,000	5
James River Co., Board and Carton Div. - UPIU - (MI)	1,200	7
James River Corp. - UPIU - (WI)	1,000	4
James River, Dixie Northern Div. - UPIU - (AL)	1,300	10
Kimberly-Clark Corp. - UPIU - (WI)	1,320	5
Kimberly-Clark Corp. - UPIU - (TN)	1,000	7
Manville Forest Products - UPIU - (LA)	900	6
Marcor Inc., Container Corp. of America subs. - UPIU - (National)	1,900	6
Packaging Corp. of America - UPIU - (OH)	900	5
Potlatch Corp., Northwest Paper Div. - UPIU - (MN)	1,400	6
Proctor and Gamble, Paper Products Div. - UPIU - (WI)	1,500	4
Scott Paper Co., Southern Div. - UPIU - (AL)	2,500	5
Union Camp Corp. - UPIU - (GA)	1,700	5
West Coast paper and paper converting industry - UPIU - (Interstate)	3,000	6
Westvaco Corp. - UPIU - (Interstate)	1,060	12
Weyerhaeuser Co. - UPIU - (NC)	1,800	7
Printing and publishing		
Total: 4 situations	7,500	
Printing Industries of Metropolitan New York - IPPA - (NY)	3,000	3
Printing Industries of Metropolitan New York - GAIU - (NY)	2,000	3
San Francisco Newspaper Publishers Assn. - TNG - (CA)	1,000	6
Time Inc. - TNG - (NY)	1,500	1
Chemicals and allied products		
Total: 10 situations	19,550	
American Cyanamid Co., Lederle Laboratory - ICW - (NY)	1,450	1
American Enka Co. - ACTWU - (NC)	1,100	5
Avtex Fibers Inc. - ACTWU - (National)	2,300	8
Celanese Corp. of America - ACTWU - (Interstate)	4,000	6
Dow Chemical Co., Midland Div. - USA - (MI)	2,650	2
Hercules, Inc. - OCAW - (VA)	2,200	9
Miles Laboratories Inc. - USA - (IN)	900	3
North American Rayon Corp. - ACTWU - (TN)	1,000	3
Revlon, Inc. - UAW - (NJ)	2,300	2
Rockwell Hanford Operations - MTC - (WA)	1,650	3
Petroleum and coal products		
Total: 15 situations	29,575	
American Oil Co. - OCAW - (National)	3,500	1
Amoco Oil Co., Texas City Refinery - OCAW - (TX)	1,350	1
Atlantic Richfield Co. - OCAW - (CA)	1,100	1
Atlantic Richfield Co. and Arco Pipe Line Co. - OCAW - (National)	3,325	1
Exxon Co., Bayway Refinery - IBT (ind.) - (NJ)	1,000	2
Exxon Co., U.S.A. - Baton Rouge Oil and Chemical Workers (Ind.) - (LA)	2,000	3
Gulf Oil Corp. - OCAW - (TX)	2,700	1
Mobil Oil Corp. - OCAW - (TX)	1,200	1
Shell Oil Co. - OCAW - (TX)	2,000	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Collective bargaining situations in the private nonfarm economy covering 1,000 workers or more[1] with agreements expiring[2] in 1986, by industry—Continued

Industry and situation identification	Number of workers	Month
Petroleum and coal products—Continued		
Shell Oil Co. - OCAW - (CA)	1,200	1
Shell Oil Co., Wood River Refinery - IUOE and others - (PA)	1,200	1
Standard Oil Co. of California, Chevron USA Div. - OCAW - (CA)	1,200	1
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana - OCAW - (IN)	1,200	1
Texaco, Inc. - OCAW - (TX)	4,600	2
Union Oil Co. of California - OCAW - (CA)	2,000	1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products		
Total: 1 situation	1,300	
Owens-Illinois, inc. - GPPAW - (National)	1,300	4
Leather and leather products		
Total: 3 situations	8,240	
Brown Shoe Co. - UFCW and ACTWU - (National)	6,040	8
Massachusetts Leather Mfrs. Assn. - LWU - (MA)	1,000	6
Southern California Shoe Mfrs. Assn. Inc. - ACTWU - (CA)	1,200	4
Stone, clay and glass		
Total: 12 situations	43,450	
Anchor Hocking Corp. - AFGW - (OH)	4,000	10
Anchor Hocking Corp. - GPPAW - (National)	3,800	3
Brockway Glass Co. - GPPAW - (National)	7,000	3
Chatanooga Glass Mfg. Co. - GPPAW - (National)	1,700	3
Glass Container Industrial Council - AFGW - (National)	3,800	6
Glass Containers Corp. - GPPAW - (National)	3,800	3
Indian Head, Inc. - GPPAW - (National)	3,000	3
Owens Corning Fiberglas Corp. - IBT (Ind.) - (SC)	1,250	5
Owens-Illinois, Inc. - GPPAW - (National)	8,600	3
Owens-Illinois, Inc., Libbey Products Plant - AFGW - (OH)	1,200	10
Thatcher Manufacturing Co. - GPPAW - (National)	4,000	3
Wheaton Industries - GPPAW - (NJ)	1,500	8
Primary metal industries		
Total: 47 situations	377,465	
Allegheny-Ludlum Industries - USA - (Interstate)	5,400	10
Aluminum Co. of America - ABGW - (National)	10,000	5
Aluminum Co. of America - USA - (National)	10,000	5
Aluminum Co. of America - ABCW and others - (WA)	1,200	5
Amsted Industries Inc., American Steel Foundries Div. - USA - (Interstate)	1,000	9
Armco, Inc. - USA - (National)	14,000	8
Armco, Inc. - Butler Armco Independent Union - (PA)	2,000	7
Armco, Inc. - Armco Employees Independent Federation, Inc. - (OH)	4,800	7
Asarco, Inc. - USA and others - (National)	3,000	6
Atlantic Steel Co. - USA - (GA)	975	9
AT & T Technologies - USA and others - (MD)	3,500	8
Babcock and Wilcox Co., Tubular Products Div. - USA - (PA)	4,500	8
Bethlehem Steel Corp. - USA - (National)	49,000	8
Consolidated Aluminum Corp. - USA - (OH)	950	5
Copperweld Steel Co. - USA - (OH)	2,000	12
Cyclops Corp., Detroit Steel Corp., subs., Empire-Detroit Steel - USA - (OH)	1,100	10
CATX Corp., Al Tech Specialty Steel Corp. affil. - USA - (NY)	1,750	9
CF & I Steel Corp. - USA and others - (Interstate)	1,600	9
Huntington Alloys, Inc. - USA - (WV)	1,000	12
Inland Steel Co., Indiana Harbor Works - USA - (National)	21,100	6
Intalco Aluminum Corp. - MTC - (WA)	950	9
Interlake, Inc. - USA - (IL)	1,200	9
Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. - USA - (National)	32,000	6
Laclede Steel Corp. - USA - (IL)	2,000	10
Lone Star Steel Co. - USA - (TX)	2,300	10
Lukens Steel Co. - USA - (PA)	1,400	10
Lynchburg Foundry Co. - USA - (VA)	1,000	4
Martin-Marietta Aluminum, Inc. - USA - (National)	1,900	7
National Steel Corp., Great Lakes Steel Div. - USA - (National)	15,000	8
National- Standard Co. - USA - (National)	900	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Collective bargaining situations in the private nonfarm economy covering 1,000 workers or more[1] with agreements expiring[2] in 1986, by industry—Continued

Industry and situation identification	Number of workers	Month
Primary metal industries—Continued		
Neenah Foundry Co. - IMAW - (WI)	1,000	12
Northern California foundries - IMAW - (CA)	1,800	4
Northwestern Steel and Wire Co. - USA - (IL)	1,600	8
Ormet Corp. - USA - (OH)	1,000	5
Penn-Dixie Steel Corp. - USA - (IN)	1,100	8
Phoenix Steel Corp. - USA - (National)	1,000	7
Republic Steel Corp. - USA - (National)	30,400	8
Reynolds Metals Co. - USA - (National)	7,900	5
Reynolds Metals Co. - ABGW - (National)	7,500	5
Sharon Steel Corp. - USA - (National)	2,840	8
Standard Steel Titanium Metals Corp. - USA - (PA)	900	10
Teledyne Inc., Teledyne Wah Chang Albany subs. - USA - (OR)	900	7
U.S. Steel Corp. (production & maintenance) - USA - (National)	102,000	8
Universal-Cyclops, Specialty Steel Div. - USA - (PA)	1,100	9
Wagner Castings Co. - AIW - (IL)	900	6
Weirton Steel Co. - Independent Steelworkers Union - (National)	8,000	9
Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. - USA - (National)	10,000	7
Fabricated metal products		
Total: 15 situations	32,150	
Aluminum Co. of America - UAW - (OH)	1,100	6
American Can Co. - USA - (National)	5,500	2
American Can Co. - IAM - (National)	1,200	3
American Standard Inc., U.S. Plumbing Products - Standard Allied Trades Council (Ind.) - (KY)	1,250	6
Continental Can Corp. - IAM - (National)	1,800	3
Continental Group Inc. - USA - (National)	4,500	2
Crown Cork and Seal Co. - USA - (National)	1,000	2
Fisher Controls Co. - UAW - (IA)	1,300	8
FMC Corp., Northern Ordnance Div. - UAW - (MN)	2,200	7
Kohler Co. - UAW - (WI)	3,000	10
Master Lock Co. - UAW - (WI)	1,000	6
National Can Corp. - USA - (National)	4,000	2
Olin Corp. - IAM and others - (IL)	2,300	11
Western Steel Council and independent shops - BSOIW - (CA)	1,000	6
Wyman-Gordon Co., Inc. - USA - (MA)	1,000	3
Machinery, except electrical		
Total: 19 situations	74,890	
Briggs and Stratton Corp. - AIW - (WI)	8,200	7
Brunswick Corp., Mercury Div. - IAM - (WI)	2,300	6
Cameron Iron Works Inc. - IAM - (TX)	1,700	8
Caterpillar Tractor Co. - UAW - (National)	20,400	6
Caterpillar Tractor Co. - IAM - (IL)	1,300	7
Colt Industries, Pratt and Whitney and Chandler Evans Divs. - UAW - (CT)	1,000	2
Deere and Co. - UAW - (National)	18,000	6
Dresser Industries Inc, Dresser-Clark Div. - USA - (NY)	1,400	9
Harnischfeger Corp. - USA - (WI)	1,050	8
Hughes Tool Co., Oil Tool Div. - USA - (TX)	900	10
Koppers Co. Inc., Metal Products Div. - IAM - (MD)	1,340	10
Lufkin Industries Inc. - BBF, IAM, and IMAW - (TX)	1,800	9
McGraw Edison Co., Worthington Corp. subs. - USA - (Interstate)	1,600	8
Outboard Marine Corp., Johnson Outboard Div. - Independent Marine and Machinists Assn. - (IL)	1,700	10
Rheem Manufacturing Co., Fort Smith Plant - USA - (AR)	1,200	9
Sealed Power Corp. - UAW - (MI)	1,000	7
Sundstrand Corp. - UAW - (IL)	1,000	5
Tecumseh Products Co., Lauson Engine Div. - IAM - (WI)	1,000	6
Timken Co. - USA - (OH)	8,000	8
Electric and electronic equipment		
Total: 26 situations	104,035	
A T & T Technologies - CWA - (National)	20,255	8
A T & T Technologies - IBEW - (National)	3,332	8
Amana Refrigeration Inc. - IAM - (IA)	1,500	9
AT & T Technologies - IBEW - (National)	36,214	8
AVX Corp., AVX Ceramics Div. - IBEW - (SC)	1,400	12
Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc. - CWA - (National)	1,730	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Collective bargaining situations in the private nonfarm economy covering 1,000 workers or more[1] with agreements expiring[2] in 1986, by industry—Continued

Industry and situation identification	Number of workers	Month
Electric and electronic equipment—Continued		
Bendix Corp., Electrical Components Div. - IAM - (NY)	2,100	10
Champion Spark Plug Co. - UAW - (National)	2,500	1
Gibson Products Corp. - UAW - (MI)	3,500	11
Gould Inc. - IBEW - (National)	1,300	4
GTE Automatic Electric Co. - CWA - (AL)	1,450	2
Hoover Co. - IBEW - (OH)	2,800	4
Leviton Mfg. Co. Inc. - IBEW - (RI)	1,500	5
Magic Chef Inc. - IMAW - (TN)	1,004	9
Magic Chef Inc., Admiral-Midwest Mfg. Div. - IAM - (IL)	1,700	3
Magnavox Consumer Electric Co. - IUE - (TN)	2,600	6
Maytag Co. - UAW - (IA)	1,850	5
Mfrs. of Illumination Products, Inc. - IBEW - (NY)	1,000	6
Prestolite, Div.of Eltra Corp. - UAW - (National)	1,200	7
Rockwell International Corp., Collins Radio Group - IUE - (TX)	2,100	3
Rockwell International Corp., Collins Radio Group - IBEW - (IA)	3,600	3
Rockwell International Corp., Collins Radio Group - IBEW - (CA)	1,400	3
RCA Corp. (scientists and engineers) - Association of Scientists and Professional Engineering Personnel (Ind.) - (NJ)	1,400	7
Speed Queen Co., Div. of McGraw Edison Co. - USA - (WI)	1,000	2
Whirlpool Corp. - AIW - (AR)	3,500	9
White-Westinghouse, Div.of White Consolidated Industries - IUE - (National)	2,300	5
Transportation equipment		
Total: 25 situations	128,690	
Avco Corp., Aero Structures Div. - IAM - (TN)	2,100	6
Bendix Corp. - UAW - (National)	5,500	4
Boeing Co. - IAM - (National)	26,000	10
Boeing Co., Vertol Div. - UAW - (PA)	2,390	10
Borg-Warner Corp., Warner Gear Div. - UAW - (IN)	1,600	9
Dana Corp. - UAW - (National)	7,000	12
Dana Corp., Parish Div. - USA - (PA)	2,200	11
Dana Corp., Weatherhead Div. - UAW - (Interstate)	1,000	4
General American Transportation Corp. - USA - (National)	1,000	9
General Dynamics Corp., Quincy Shipbuilding Div. - IUMSW - (MA)	2,300	10
Hayes International Corp. - UAW - (AL)	2,200	7
Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Lockheed-California Co. - IAM - (CA)	10,000	10
Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Lockheed-Georgia Co. - IAM - (National)	10,000	10
Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Inc. - IAM - (CA)	5,000	10
McDonnell Douglas Corp. - IAM - (CA)	3,500	10
McDonnell Douglas Corp. - UAW - (CA)	4,800	10
McDonnell Douglas Corp. - UAW - (Interstate)	1,800	10
Motor Wheel Corp. - AIW - (MI)	2,500	6
Northrop Worldwide Aircraft Services, Inc. - IAM - (AL)	1,650	2
Pacific Coast Shipbuilders Assn. - MTC - (Interstate)	10,000	7
Rouge Steel Co. - UAW - (MI)	15,000	7
Teledyne Continental Motors - UAW - (National)	3,400	6
United Technologies Corp., Hamilton- Standard Div. - IAM - (CT)	3,050	4
United Technologies, Diesel Systems - IUE - (MA)	1,200	4
Volkswagen of America Inc. - UAW - (PA)	3,500	3
Instruments and related products		
Total: 5 situations	7,350	
Bulova Watch Co. Inc. - Independent Production, Maintenance and Service Employees Union - (NY)	1,200	1
Fischer and Porter Co. - Independent Union of Rotameter Workers - (PA)	900	4
Leeds and Northrup, Div.of General Signal Corp. - UAW - (PA)	1,000	11
Robertshaw Controls Div. - UAW - (CA)	1,000	4
Xerox Corp. - ACTWU - (NY)	3,250	3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
Total: 2 situations	2,400	
CPG Products Corp., Kenner Products Div. - AIW - (OH)	1,500	1
Questor Corp., Spaulding Div. - BBF - (MA)	900	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Collective bargaining situations in the private nonfarm economy covering 1,000 workers or more[1] with agreements expiring[2] in 1986, by industry—Continued

Industry and situation identification	Number of workers	Month
Local and interurban passenger transit		
Total: 3 situations	15,100	
Greyhound Lines - ATU - (National)	12,700	10
MTL,Inc. - IBT (Ind.) - (HI)	1,200	6
Queens Transit, Steinway Transit, Triborocoach, and Jamaica Buses - TWU - (NY)	1,200	1
Trucking and warehousing		
Total: 1 situation	1,100	
Moving and Storage Industry of New York - IBT (Ind.) - (NY)	1,100	3
Water transportation		
Total: 10 situations	37,290	
Great Lakes Assn. of Stevedores - ILA - (National)	6,000	12
Hampton Roads Maritime Assn. - ILA - (VA)	2,500	9
Mobile Steamship Assn. - ILA - (AL)	1,000	9
New Orleans Steamship Assn. - ILA - (LA)	3,200	9
New York Shipping Assn. - ILA - (Interstate)	8,500	9
Philadelphia Marine Trade Assn. - ILA - (PA)	2,240	9
South Atlantic Employers Negotiating Committee - ILA - (Interstate)	3,250	9
Southeast Florida Employers' Assn. - ILA - (FL)	1,100	9
Steamship Trade Assn. of Baltimore - ILA - (MD)	4,500	9
West Gulf Maritime Assn. - ILA - (Interstate)	5,000	9
Transportation by air		
Total: 12 situations	54,715	
American Airlines - Allied Pilots Assn. (Ind.) - (National)	3,400	4
American Airlines - Association of Professional Flight Attendants (Ind.) - (National)	6,200	11
Frontier Airlines - ALPA - (National)	2,400	7
Northwest Airlines - ALPA - (National)	1,600	6
Northwest Airlines - IBT (Ind.) - (National)	3,000	12
Ozark Airlines - IAM - (National)	1,800	12
Republic Airlines - ALPA - (National)	6,300	12
Republic Airlines - IAM - (National)	2,500	9
United Airlines - AFA - (National)	8,500	5
United Airlines - IAM - (National)	15,500	10
USAir - AFA - (National)	2,300	8
Western Airlines - ALPA - (National)	1,215	12
Communication		
Total: 25 situations	672,750	
American Telephone & Telegraph Co. - CWA - (National)	500,000	8
AT & T Technologies (distribution and warehouse) - CWA - (National)	13,000	8
AT & T Technologies (installers and job clerks) - CWA - (National)	14,000	8
Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania (accounting) - Federation of Telephone Workers (Ind.) - (PA)	1,300	8
Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania - TIU (Ind.) - (PA)	2,700	8
Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania (plant dept.) - Federation of Telephone Workers (Ind.) - (PA)	12,150	8
Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania (traffic) - IBEW - (PA)	4,050	8
Diamond State Telephone Co. - TIU (Ind.) - (DE)	1,200	8
General Telephone of Pennsylvania - IBEW - (PA)	2,000	12
General Telephone Co. of the Southwest - CWA - (National)	9,000	5
General Telephone Co. of California - CWA - (CA)	21,000	3
Illinois Bell Telephone Co. - TIU (Ind.) - (IL)	2,000	8
Illinois Bell Telephone Co. - IBEW - (Interstate)	13,800	8
Illinois Bell Telephone Co. (accounting and secretarial depts.) - IBEW - (IL)	1,200	8
Illinois Bell Telephone Co. (commerical department) - TIU (Ind.) - (IL)	2,500	8
New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. - IBEW - (Interstate)	23,700	8
New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. (accounting and general depts.) - IBEW - (NJ)	1,250	8
New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. (plant and engineering depts.) - IBEW - (NJ)	11,450	8
New York Telephone Co. (accounting department) - TIU (Ind.) - (NY)	3,000	8
New York Telephone Co. (commercial, directory, public sales and headquarters depts.) - TIU (Ind.) - (NY)	8,000	8
New York Telephone Co. (commercial, sales and directory departments-Upstate) - TIU (Ind.) - (NY)	2,400	8
New York Telephone Co. (traffic) - TIU (Ind.) - (NY)	8,300	8
New York Telephone Co. (traffic-Upstate)) - TIU (Ind.) - (NY)	2,400	8
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. - IBEW - (Interstate)	2,350	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Collective bargaining situations in the private nonfarm economy covering 1,000 workers or more[1] with agreements expiring[2] in 1986, by industry—Continued

Industry and situation identification	Number of workers	Month
Communication—Continued		
Southern New England Telephone Co. (all depts.) - Connecticut Union of Telephone Workers,Inc. (Ind.) - (CT)	10,000	8
Electric, gas, and sanitary services		
Total: 27 situations	96,311	
Alabama Power Co. - IBEW - (AL)	3,950	8
Boston Edison Co. - UWU - (MA)	1,650	5
Brooklyn Union Gas Co. - TWU - (NY)	2,200	7
Central Maine Power Co. - IBEW - (ME)	4,057	4
Cincinnati Gas and Electric - Independent Utilities Union (Ind.) - (OH)	1,200	3
Columbia Gas Transmission Corp., Columbia Gas of West Virginia and others - OCAW - (National)	1,000	11
Connecticut Light and Power Co. - IBEW - (CT)	1,800	8
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York Inc. - IBEW and UWU - (NY)	16,000	6
Consumer Power Co. - UWU - (MI)	4,700	9
Gulf States Utilities Co. - IBEW - (Interstate)	3,000	6
Houston Lighting and Power Co. - IBEW - (TX)	4,500	5
Illinois Power Co. - IBEW - (IL)	1,150	6
Long Island Lighting Co. - IBEW - (NY)	3,900	2
Louisville Gas and Electric Co. - IBEW - (KY)	2,400	11
Natural Fuel Gas Co. - IBEW - (NY)	1,890	2
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. - IBEW - (NY)	8,000	5
Ohio Edison Co. - UWU - (OH)	2,100	7
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. - OCAW - (MO)	1,400	5
Philadelphia Gas Works - SEIU - (PA)	2,000	4
Public Service Co. of Colorado - IBEW - (CO)	3,000	12
Southern California Edison Co. - IBEW - (CA) - (January)	5,764	12
Southern California Gas Co. - UWU - (CA)	7,100	3
Utah Power and Light Co. - IBEW - (Interstate)	3,800	1
Virginia Electric and Power Co. - IBEW - (Interstate)	4,600	3
Washington Gas Light Co. - SEIU - (DC)	2,000	5
West Penn Power Co. - UWU - (PA)	1,100	4
Wisconsin Electric Power Co. (manual employees) - IBEW - (WI)	2,050	8
Wholesale trade - durable goods		
Total: 2 situations	3,700	
New York Oil Heating Assn. - IBT (Ind.) - (WV)	1,700	12
North Illinois Ready-mix and Materials Assn. - IBT (Ind.) - (IL)	2,000	4
Wholesale trade - nondurable goods		
Total: 4 situations	6,700	
Chicago beer wholesalers - IBT (Ind.) - (VA)	1,100	4
Food Employers Assn., Inc. - IBT (Ind.) - (OR)	1,700	7
Greater New York Assn. of Meat and Poultry Dealers, Inc. - UFCW - (NY)	3,000	4
Wholesale tobacco distributors - IBT (Ind.) - (NY)	900	9
General merchandise stores		
Total: 4 situations	19,100	
Bamberger's - UFCW - (NJ)	1,700	2
Montgomery Ward and Co. - IBT (Ind.) - (National)	9,800	7
Spiegel,Inc. - IBT (Ind.) - (IL)	2,300	2
Woodward & Lothrop,Inc. - UFCW - (DC)	5,500	1
Food stores		
Total: 34 situations	167,750	
A and P Tea Co. - UFCW - (NY)	8,800	10
A and P Tea Co. - UFCW - (Interstate)	1,500	9
Acme Food Stores - UFCW - (PA)	2,200	6
Allied Employers, Inc. (grocery stores) - UFCW - (WA)	8,000	5
Alpha Beta, AJ Bayless, Low Cost, and Safeway food stores - UFCW - (AZ)	2,700	7
Anchorage retail grocery stores - UFCW - (AK)	900	5
Chain and independent food stores - UFCW - (MN)	7,500	3
Chain and independent grocery stores - UFCW - (MN)	2,600	3
Food Employers Council of Northern California - UFCW - (CA)	22,000	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Collective bargaining situations in the private nonfarm economy covering 1,000 workers or more[1] with agreements expiring[2] in 1986, by industry—Continued

Industry and situation identification	Number of workers	Month
Food stores—Continued		
Food Employers Council, Inc. - UFCW - (NV)	3,100	5
Food Employers Labor Relations Council of Northern California - UFCW - (CA)	13,000	2
Food Store Employers Labor Council - IBT (Ind.) - (PA)	1,600	2
Giant Eagle Food Stores - UFCW - (PA)	3,500	10
Giant Food Stores - UFCW - (DC)	7,000	9
Giant Food Stores - UFCW - (Interstate)	3,000	9
Grand Union - UFCW - (NY)	1,200	2
Greater New York Food Employers Labor Relations Assn. - UFCW - (NY)	4,000	10
Jewel Food Stores - UFCW - (Interstate)	18,000	10
Kohl's Food Stores - UFCW - (WI)	3,000	10
Kroger Food Stores - UFCW - (National)	5,700	11
Kroger Food Stores - UFCW - (OH)	3,300	10
Kroger Food Stores - UFCW - (OH)	2,000	12
Kroger, Schnuck's Thor, and National Tea stores - UFCW - (MO)	2,300	7
New York-Bronx Meat and Food Dealers Inc. - UFCW - (NY)	1,600	12
P and C Supermarkets - UFCW - (NY)	3,000	5
Retail Joint Council - UFCW - (National)	1,800	3
Riverside Markets, Div.of Penn Traffic Co. - United Food Handlers (Ind.) - (National)	3,200	4
Safeway Food Stores - IBT (Ind.) - (Interstate)	2,600	6
Safeway Food Stores - UFCW - (DC)	5,000	9
Safeway Food Stores - UFCW - (Interstate)	1,400	9
Safeway, Milgrams, and United Super stores - UFCW - (Interstate)	1,050	4
Star Markets - UFCW - (Interstate)	1,200	6
Star Supermarkets,Inc. - UFCW - (NY)	2,000	2
Waldbaum, Food-a-rama, Bohack, and others - ILWU (Ind.) - (NY)	18,000	9
Automotive dealers and service stations		
Total: 3 situations	3,350	
Automotive Parts Distributors Assn. - IBT (Ind.) - (NY)	950	3
Eastern Motor Car Dealers, Inc. - IAM and other unions - (CA)	1,200	6
Minneapolis Automobile Dealers Assn. - IBT (Ind.) - (MN)	1,200	4
Eating and drinking places		
Total: 7 situations	22,200	
Bob's Big Boy Restaurants - Bobs Employees' Assn. (Ind.) - (CA)	5,200	12
East Bay Restaurant Assn. , Inc., and Calif. Licensed Beverage Assn. - HREU - (CA)	2,300	8
Hyatt Hotels - HREU - (CA)	1,000	3
Long Beach and Orange County Restaurant Assn. - HREU - (CA)	3,000	2
On-sale liquor dealers - HREU - (MN)	1,500	10
San Mateo Hotel Restaurant Employers Assn. - HREU - (CA)	5,200	12
Santa Clara County Hospitality Assn. - HREU - (CA)	4,000	5
Miscellaneous retail		
Total: XXX situations	8,600	
Fred Meyer Inc. - UFCW - (OR)	1,700	7
Greater Seattle Retail Drug Assn. - UFCW - (WA)	1,900	1
Save-on Drug Stores - UFCW - (CA)	2,500	6
Thrifty Drug and Discount Stores - UFCW - (CA)	2,500	6
Finance, insurance and real estate		
Total: 9 situations	42,500	
Apartment Owners Advisory Council - SEIU - (NY)	3,500	9
Blue Cross of Northern California - OPEIU - (CA)	1,200	6
Blue Cross-Blue Shield of Wisconsin - OPEIU - (WI)	1,450	11
Bronx Realty Advisory Board - SEIU - (NY)	3,300	3
Building Managers Assn. of Chicago - SEIU - (IL)	6,000	9
Chicago fireproof buildings - SEIU - (IL)	2,600	11
Chicago walk-up apartments - SEIU - (IL)	4,900	11
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. - OPEIU - (WI)	1,550	4
Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations (commercial agmt.) - SEIU - (NY)	18,000	12

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Collective bargaining situations in the private nonfarm economy covering 1,000 workers or more[1] with agreements expiring[2] in 1986, by industry—Continued

Industry and situation identification	Number of workers	Month
Services		
Total: 34 situations	185,885	
Albert Einstein College of Medicine - RWDSU - (NY)	1,300	9
Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers - SAG/AFTRA - (National)	4,300	6
American Protective Service - International Union of Security Officers (Ind.) - (CA)	2,800	9
Appalachian Regional Hospitals Inc. - USA - (National)	2,000	3
Associated Guard and Patrol Agencies (Chicago area) - SEIU - (Interstate)	6,000	12
Association of Catholic Schools (New York City) - FCT (Ind.) - (NY)	3,000	8
Association of Private Hospitals - SEIU - (NY)	7,000	7
Chicago Dry Cleaners Assn. - IBT (Ind.) - (IL)	1,700	11
Community Hospital and Health Care System (LPN's, clerical, maintenance) - SEIU - (MD)	1,100	6
Garage and parking lot agreement (San Francisco) - IBT (Ind.) - (CA)	1,000	11
Greater NY Health Care Facilities Assn. - SEIU - (NY)	15,000	3
Health Employers Inc. (service and maintance workers--Minneapolis-St. Paul) - SEIU - (MN)	4,400	3
Hotel Assn. of Washington, D.C. - HREU - (DC)	6,000	9
Hotel Employers Assn. of San Francisco - HREU - (CA)	5,000	8
Johns Hopkins University Hospital - HHCE - (MD)	1,400	11
Kaiser-Permanente - ANA (Ind.) - (CA)	2,200	6
Kaiser-Permanente Medical Care Program (Northern CA) - SEIU - (CA)	6,385	10
League of New York Theatres and Producers - AEA - (National)	1,300	6
League of Voluntary Hospitals and Homes (New York City) - RWDSU - (NY)	50,000	6
Maintenance Contractors Agreement (Los Angeles) - SEIU - (CA)	1,800	6
Metropolitan Garage Owners Assn. - IBT (Ind.) - (NY)	3,000	2
Minneapolis Hotels and Motels - HREU - (MN)	2,000	5
Montefiore Medical Center - ANA (Ind.) - (NY)	1,400	1
Phonograph Record Labor Agreement - AFM - (National)	6,000	11
Professional Laundry Agreement - IBT (Ind.) - (IL)	1,000	11
Rush-Presbyterian-St. Lukes Medical Center - IBT (Ind.) and SEIU - (IL)	1,000	6
RCA Corp. RCA Service Div. - IBEW - (National)	2,500	11
Sacramento area hotels, restaurants and taverns - HREU - (CA)	2,600	5
Service Employers Assn. (New York City) - SEIU - (NY)	36,000	12
Stanford University Medical Center - ANA (Ind.) - (CA)	1,250	2
Walt Disney Productions, Disneyland Div. Various unions - (CA)	1,850	9
Washington Hospital Center - ANA (Ind.) - (DC)	1,000	6
Yosemite Park and Curry Co. - SEIU - (CA)	1,200	3
Youngstown Hospital Assn. - SEIU - (OH)	1,400	12

[1] Some smaller situations are included. They had until recently covered at least 1,000 workers and may attain that coverage again.

[2] If the agreements are also subject to reopening in 1986, the month of reopening is indicated in parenthesis after the situation identification.

Table 12. Collective bargaining situations in State and local government covering 1,000 workers or more with agreements expiring[1] in 1986, by State

State and situation identification	Number of workers	Month
State and local government: 205 situations	618,590	
Alaska		
Total: 3 situations	10,400	
State situations		
Alaska State employees - LIUNA - (AK)	1,500	12
Alaska State employees (supervisors unit) - Alaska Public Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (AK)	1,000	12
Alaska State general unit - Alaska Public Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (AK)	7,900	12
Arizona		
Total: 6 situations	13,100	
Local situations		
Phoenix Board of Education (teachers) - NEA(Ind.) - (AZ)	1,100	6
Phoenix Municipal Employees (blue collar) - AFSCME - (AZ)	2,400	6
Phoenix Municipal Employees (clerical) - AFSCME - (AZ)	1,800	6
Phoenix Police Dept. - IUPA - (AZ)	1,400	6
Phoenix Salt River Project - IBEW - (AZ)	3,500	11
Tucson Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (AZ)	2,900	6
Arkansas		
Total: 1 situation	1,100	
Local situations		
Little Rock School District - NEA(Ind.) - (AR)	1,100	9
California		
Total: 25 situations	68,200	
State situations		
California Forestry Dept. (firefighters) - IAFF - (CA)	3,000	6
Local situations		
Alameda Contra Costa Transit Authority - ATU - (CA)	1,800	6
Anaheim Stadium Convention Center - SEIU - (CA)	1,100	2
Chula Vista Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (CA)	1,100	6
Compton Board of Education (classified) - California School Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (CA)	1,400	9
Compton Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (CA)	1,300	6
Fremont Board of Education (clerical) - California School Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (CA)	1,500	6
Fremont Board of Education (professionals) - NEA (Ind.) - (CA)	1,000	6
Fremont Board of Education (classified) - United Public Employees Union (Ind.) - (CA)	1,000	6
Fremont Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (CA)	2,500	6
Long Beach (nonsupervisory employees) - Long Beach City Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (CA)	1,300	6
Los Angeles Board of Education (clerical) - California School Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (CA)	4,500	9
Los Angeles Board of Education (paraprofessionals) - SEIU - (CA)	10,000	9
Los Angeles Board of Education (support unit) - SEIU - (CA)	7,000	9
Los Angeles Community College faculty - AFT - (CA)	4,800	10
Monterey County Municipal Employees - MCEA (Ind.) - (CA)	1,800	6
Riverside County (supervisory service representatives) - SSU (Ind.) - (CA)	2,050	4
Sacramento Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (CA)	3,000	6
San Diego City (general unit) - San Diego Municipal Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (CA)	1,700	6
San Diego County (multidept.) - SD-CEA (Ind.) - (CA)	7,200	6
San Diego County sheriffs - San Diego County Sheriffs Assn. (Ind.) - (CA)	1,000	6
San Diego School District (office employees) - NEA (Ind.) - (CA)	2,300	12
San Diego School District (support employees) - SEIU - (CA)	2,000	6
San Juan Board of Education (classified) - Classified School Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (CA)	1,700	6
San Juan Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (CA)	2,350	6
Connecticut		
Total: 4 situations	10,400	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Collective bargaining situations in State and local government covering 1,000 workers or more with agreements expiring[1] in 1986, by State—Continued

State and situation identification	Number of workers	Month
Connecticut—Continued		
State situations		
Connecticut Dept. of Mental Retardation (nonprofessionals) - Various unions - (CT)	6,000	6
Connecticut Judicial Court (nonprofessionals) - AFSCME - (CT)	1,200	6
University of Connecticut - AAUP (Ind.) - (CT)	1,600	6
Local situations		
Hartford Vocational School - AFT - (CT)	1,600	6
District of Columbia		
Total: 1 situation	5,500	
State situations		
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority - ATU - (DC)	5,500	4
Florida		
Total: 12 situations	38,550	
Local situations		
Brevard County Board of Education (teachers) - AFT - (FL)	2,900	8
Broward County Board of Education - MEBA (Ind.) - (FL)	1,800	6
Broward County Board of Education (clerical) - NEA (Ind.) - (FL)	1,000	6
Broward County Board of Education (teachers) - AFT - (FL)	7,700	8
Dade County (general classified) - AFSCME - (FL)	10,000	12
Duval County School District (teachers) - AFT - (FL)	5,700	6
Hillsboro County Board of Education (noninstructional) - Hillsboro County Teachers Assn. (Ind.) - (FL)	1,600	6
Jacksonville Municipal Unit - AFSCME - (FL)	3,000	9
Jacksonville Police Dept. - FOP (Ind.) - (FL)	900	9
Leon County Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (FL)	1,400	6
Palm Beach County Board of Education (blue collar) - IBFO - (FL)	1,500	6
St. Petersburg (blue collar) - IBFO - (FL)	1,050	9
Idaho		
Total: 1 situation	1,000	
Local situations		
Boise City Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (ID)	1,000	8
Illinois		
Total: 12 situations	50,300	
State situations		
Illinois Dept. of Corrections - AFSCME - (IL)	4,300	6
Illinois State (clerical unit) - AFSCME - (IL)	10,200	6
Illinois State (mental health workers) - AFSCME - (IL)	8,400	6
Illinois State (paraprofessionals) - AFSCME - (IL)	2,000	6
Illinois State employees (nurses) - ANA - (IL)	1,200	6
Illinois State employees (protective and regulatory) - Illinois State Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (IL)	1,300	6
Illinois State (highway workers) - IBT (Ind.) - (IL)	1,950	6
Local situations		
Chicago Board of Education (cafeteria employees) - HERE - (IL)	3,000	8
Chicago Board of Education (general unit) - SEIU - (IL)	4,500	8
Chicago Transit Authority - ATU - (IL)	11,000	11
Cook County Community College - AFT - (IL)	1,400	7
Peoria Board of Education (teachers) - AFT - (IL)	1,050	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Collective bargaining situations in State and local government covering 1,000 workers or more with agreements expiring[1] in 1986, by State—Continued

State and situation identification	Number of workers	Month
Indiana		
Total: 4 situations	7,400	
State situations		
Indiana University (maintenance unit) - AFSCME - (IN)	1,500	6
Local situations		
Ft Wayne Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (IN)	1,500	8
Indianapolis Board of School Committee (teachers) - IN- SEA - (IN)	2,850	8
South Bend Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (IN)	1,550	8
Iowa		
Total: 2 situations	3,300	
Local situations		
Davenport Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (IA)	1,300	6
Des Moines Independent Community School District (teachers) - Des Moines Education Assn. - (IA)	2,000	7
Kansas		
Total: 2 situations	2,650	
Local situations		
Kansas City Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (KS)	1,500	8
Wichita Board of Education (noninstructional) - SEIU - (KS)	1,150	6
Kentucky		
Total: 1 situation	1,650	
Local situations		
Jefferson County Board of Education (clerical and paraprofessionals) - UCCA (Ind.) - (KY)	1,650	6
Louisiana		
Total: 1 situation	4,800	
Local situations		
Orleans Parish Board of Education (teachers) - United Teachers of New Orleans (Ind.) - (LA)	4,800	6
Maine		
Total: 1 situation	10,000	
State situations		
Maine State employees - Maine State Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (ME)	10,000	6
Maryland		
Total: 13 situations	40,450	
Local situations		
Anne Arundel County Board of Education (noninstructional) - BTU (Ind.) - (MD)	1,450	6
Anne Arundel County Board of Education (noninstructional) - Secretary and Aides Assn. (Ind.) - (MD)	1,000	6
Baltimore City (blue collar) - AFSCME - (MD)	7,200	6
Baltimore City (school paraprofessionals) - AFT - (MD)	1,600	6
Baltimore City (teachers) - AFT - (MD)	6,000	6
Baltimore City (white collar) - CMEA (Ind.) - (MD)	5,000	6
Baltimore City Fire Dept. - IAFF - (MD)	1,700	6
Baltimore City Police Dept. - FOP (Ind.) - (MD)	2,500	7
Frederick County Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (MD)	1,450	6
Harford County Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (MD)	1,600	6
Howard County Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (MD)	1,600	6
Prince Georges County Board of Education (classroom aides) - AFSCME - (MD)	3,000	6
Prince Georges County Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (MD)	6,350	12

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Collective bargaining situations in State and local government covering 1,000 workers or more with agreements expiring[1] in 1988, by State—Continued

State and situation identification	Number of workers	Month
Massachusetts		
Total: 11 situations	60,450	
State situations		
Massachusetts State - AFSCME-SEIU - (MA)	28,000	3
Massachusetts State (administrative and clerical) - SEIU - (MA)	9,000	6
Massachusetts State (engineers and scientists) - Massachusetts Organizations of State Engineers and Scientists (Ind.) - (MA)	2,800	6
Massachusetts State (parafessionals) - SEIU - (MA)	3,500	6
Massachusetts State (trades and crafts) - SEIU - (MA)	1,500	6
Massachusetts State colleges - NEA (Ind.) - (MA)	1,500	6
University of Massachusetts (clerical, technical and administrative) - Various unions - (MA)	1,200	6
University of Massachusetts (service, clerical and security) - ASEIU, AFSCME, Trades Council - (MA)	4,000	6
Wrentham State Mental and Physically Handicapped School (paraprofessionals) - AFSCME - (MA)	1,950	3
Local situations		
Boston Board of Education (teachers) - AFT - (MA)	5,400	8
Springfield School Board (teachers) - NEA(Ind.) - (MA)	1,600	6
Michigan		
Total: 18 situations	44,650	
State situations		
Michigan State (mental health employees) - AFSCME - (MI)	6,950	9
Michigan State Police (sergeants) - Michigan State Police Assn. (Ind.) - (MI)	1,800	9
Michigan State University (clerical) - Michigan State Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (MI)	2,200	4
University of Michigan (graduate student teachers) - AFT - (MI)	1,800	3
University of Michigan (service and maintenance) - AFSCME - (MI)	2,100	6
Wayne State University (clerical and technical) - UAW - (MI)	1,400	7
Wayne State University (faculty) - AAUP (Ind.) - (MI)	1,400	7
Local situations		
Detroit municipal employees - AFSCME - (MI)	7,000	6
Detroit Board of Education (supervisors) - Organization of School Administrators and Supervisors (Ind.) - (MI)	1,450	6
Detroit Dept. of Transport (operators) - ATU - (MI)	1,400	6
Detroit Fire Dept. - IAFF - (MI)	1,200	6
Detroit Police Dept. - Detroit Police Assn. (Ind.) - (MI)	4,400	6
Detroit Police Dept. (sergeants and lieutenants) - Detroit Police Lieutenants and Sergeants Assn. (Ind.) - (MI)	3,200	6
Grand Rapids Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (MI)	2,100	8
Livonia Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (MI)	1,100	8
Utica Board of Education (teachers) - Utica Education Assn. (Ind.) - (MI)	1,250	6
Warren Consolidated School District (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (MI)	1,100	8
Wayne County (multiunit) - AFSCME - (MI)	3,000	11
Minnesota		
Total: 2 situations	5,100	
Local situations		
Hennepin County (multiunit) - AFSCME - (MN)	3,000	12
Twin City Area Metro Transit Authority - ATU - (MN)	2,100	4
Missouri		
Total: 2 situations	6,200	
Local situations		
Kansas City (general unit) - AFSCME - (MO)	2,400	4
St. Louis Board of Education (teachers) - AFT - (MO)	3,800	6
Nebraska		
Total: 2 situations	3,050	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Collective bargaining situations in State and local government covering 1,000 workers or more with agreements expiring[1] in 1986, by State—Continued

State and situation identification	Number of workers	Month
Nebraska—Continued		
Local situations		
Omaha municipal employees - AFSCME - (NE)	1,050	12
Shawnee Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (NE)	2,000	6
Nevada		
Total: 3 situations	5,300	
Local situations		
Clark County Public Employees Unit - Clark County Public Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (NV)	2,100	6
Las Vegas general unit - Las Vegas Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (NV)	1,500	6
Washoe County Board of Education - NEA (Ind.) - (NV)	1,700	6
New Jersey		
Total: 15 situations	70,990	
State situations		
New Jersey (upper level supervisors) - CWA - (NJ)	1,700	6
New Jersey State (administrative and clerical) - CWA - (NJ)	12,400	6
New Jersey State (blue collar unit) - AFSCME - (NJ)	8,000	6
New Jersey State (corrections unit) - New Jersey State Policemen's Benevolent Assn. - (NJ)	2,150	6
New Jersey State (health care employees) - AFSCME - (NJ)	10,000	6
New Jersey State (primary supervisors) - CWA - (NJ)	7,400	6
New Jersey State (professional unit) - CWA - (NJ)	11,200	6
New Jersey State colleges (teachers) - AFT - (NJ)	3,200	6
New Jersey Turpike Authority - PTE - (NJ)	1,240	6
New Jersey University of Medicine and Dentistry - IBT (Ind.) - (NJ)	3,000	6
Rutgers University (maintenance services unit) - AFSCME - (NJ)	1,200	6
Rutgers University (clerical and laboratory technicians) - AFSCME - (NJ)	1,800	6
Rutgers University (faculty) - AAUP (Ind.) - (NJ)	3,600	6
Local situations		
Jersey City Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (NJ)	2,600	8
Morristown Board of Chosen Freeholders - NJ-SEA (Ind.) - (NJ)	1,500	12
New Mexico		
Total: 1 situation	4,800	
Local situations		
Albuquerque Board of Education (teachers) - AFT - (NM)	4,800	8
New York		
Total: 9 situations	12,600	
Local situations		
Brentwood Union Free School District (teachers) - AFT - (NY)	1,050	6
Broome County (white collar) - AFSCME - (NY)	1,100	12
Buffalo (firefighters) - IAFF - (NY)	1,000	6
Buffalo Police Dept. - New York State Police Conference (Ind.) - (NY)	1,050	6
Chataqua County employees - AFSCME - (NY)	1,200	12
Dutchess County (multiunit) - AFSCME - (NY)	1,200	12
Oneida County (general unit) - AFSCME - (NY)	1,000	1
Onondaga County (multiunit) - AFSCME - (NY)	3,500	12
Orange County employees - Various unions - (NY)	1,500	12
Ohio		
Total: 9 situations	17,800	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Collective bargaining situations in State and local government covering 1,000 workers or more with agreements expiring[1] in 1986, by State—Continued

State and situation identification	Number of workers	Month
Ohio—Continued		
Local situations		
Cincinnati (general unit) - AFSCME - (OH)	2,800	8
Cincinnati Police Dept. - FOP (Ind.) - (OH)	1,050	12
Cleveland (patrol officers) - Police Patrolmen's Assn. (Ind.) - (OH)	1,500	12
Cleveland municipal - AFSCME - (OH)	1,800	12
Columbus Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (OH)	4,500	8
Cuyahoga County Hospitals (nonprofessionals) - AFSCME - (OH)	2,000	2
Montgomery County (general employees) - AFSCME - (OH)	1,000	12
Toledo Board of Education (support unit) - AFSCME - (OH) - (January)	1,400	12
University of Cincinnati (faculty) - AAUP (Ind.) - (OH)	1,750	8
Oklahoma		
Total: 4 situations	8,100	
Local situations		
Oklahoma City Board of Education (classified) - AACSE (Ind.) - (OK)	2,200	6
Oklahoma City Board of Education (teachers) - AFT - (OK)	2,300	6
Tulsa city employees - AFSCME - (OK)	1,100	6
Tulsa Board of Education - Classroom Teachers Assn. (Ind.) - (OK)	2,500	6
Oregon		
Total: 3 situations	6,700	
Local situations		
Eugene Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (OR)	1,200	6
Multnomah County School District I (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (OR)	3,000	6
Portland Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (OR)	2,500	6
Pennsylvania		
Total: 10 situations	42,800	
State situations		
Southeast Pennsylvania Transit Authority - TWU - (PA)	5,000	3
Temple University (faculty) - AAUP (Ind.) - (PA)	1,200	
Local situations		
Allegheny County Port Authority - ATU - (PA)	2,550	11
Philadelphia City Employees - AFSCME - (PA)	13,000	6
Philadelphia Fire Dept. - IAFF - (PA)	2,700	6
Philadelphia Gasworks (blue collar and clerical) - SEIU - (PA)	1,950	4
Philadelphia Police Dept. - FOP(Ind.) - (PA)	7,200	6
Philadelphia School District (blue collar) - IBFO - (PA)	5,000	8
Pittsburgh Board of Education (teachers) - AFT - (PA)	3,150	8
Pittsburgh Fire Dept. - IAFF - (PA)	1,050	12
Rhode Island		
Total: 2 situations	11,500	
State situations		
Rhode Island State employees - AFSCME - (RI)	10,500	6
Local situations		
Warwick schools - AFT - (RI)	1,000	8
South Dakota		
Total: 1 situation	950	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Collective bargaining situations in State and local government covering 1,000 workers or more with agreements expiring[1] in 1986, by State—Continued

State and situation identification	Number of workers	Month
South Dakota—Continued		
Local situations		
Sioux Falls teachers - NEA (Ind.) - (SD)	950	6
Tennessee		
Total: 6 situations	9,850	
Local situations		
Chattanooga Board of Education (teachers) - NEA - (TN)	1,500	7
Hamilton County Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (TN)	1,100	6
Memphis general unit - AFSCME - (TN)	1,900	6
Memphis Board of Education (custodial and cafeteria) - AFSCME - (TN)	1,800	10
Memphis Fire Dept. - IAFF - (TN)	1,250	6
Memphis Light Gas and Water Division - IBEW - (TN)	2,300	8
Texas		
Total: 5 situations	11,600	
Local situations		
Fort Worth Board of Education (classified employees) - Various unions - (TX)	2,700	8
Fort Worth Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (TX)	5,300	8
Houston Metro Transit Authority - TWU - (TX)	1,450	7
San Antonio Fire Dept. - IAFF - (TX)	1,100	9
San Antonio Police Dept. - IUPA - (TX)	1,050	9
Utah		
Total: 4 situations	6,150	
Local situations		
Davis County Board of Education (classified) - UT-SEA (Ind.) - (UT)	1,600	6
Davis County Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (UT)	1,750	6
Jordan Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (UT)	1,600	7
Salt Lake City Board of Education (teachers) - Salt Lake Teachers Assn. (Ind.) - (UT)	1,200	6
Vermont		
Total: 1 situation	4,500	
State situations		
Vermont State (nonmanagement unit) - Vermont State Employees Assn. (Ind.) - (VT)	4,500	6
Washington		
Total: 3 situations	3,150	
Local situations		
Edmonds School District 15 (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (WA)	1,000	8
Seattle crafts (non supervisory) - Various unions - (WA)	1,250	8
Seattle Fire Dept. - IAFF - (WA)	900	8
Wisconsin		
Total: 5 situations	13,550	
Local situations		
Green Bay Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (WI)	1,000	6
Milwaukee municipal employees - AFSCME - (WI)	2,800	12
Milwaukee City School District (recreation employees) - AFSCME - (WI)	1,950	3
Milwaukee County (general unit) - AFSCME - (WI)	6,000	12
Milwaukee Police Dept. (nonsupervisory) - IUPA (Ind.) - (WI)	1,800	12

[1] If the agreements are also subject to reopening in 1986, the month of reopening is indicated in parenthesis after the situation identification.

NOTE: See the appendix for explanation of union abbreviations.

Table 13. Collective bargaining situations covering 1,000 workers or more with agreements subject to reopening in 1986, by month

Situation identification and month of possible reopening	Number of workers	Industry[1]
Total: 68 situations	205,673	
Private nonfarm economy: 33 situations	81,973	
State and local government: 35 situations	123,700	
January		
Total: 3 situations	8,664	
Private nonfarm economy		
Chevron U.S.A., Inc. - SIU - (CA)	1,500	29
Southern California Edison Co. - IBEW - (CA) - (agreement expires in December 1986)	5,764	49
State and local government		
Toledo Board of Education (support unit) - AFSCME - (OH) - (agreement expires in December 1986)	1,400	99
February		
Total: 1 situation	6,000	
Private nonfarm economy		
Honeywell Inc. - IBT (Ind.) - (MN)	6,000	38
March		
Total: 2 situations	5,800	
Private nonfarm economy		
San Diego Gas and Electric Co. - IBEW - (CA)	2,300	48
State and local government		
Denver School District 1 - NEA (Ind.) - (CO)	3,500	99
April		
Total: 8 situations	18,400	
Private nonfarm economy		
American Schliffli Embroiders - ACTWA - (NJ)	2,000	23
Chain and independent food stores - UFCW - (MO)	7,500	54
Crown Zellerbach Corp. - UPIU - (LA)	950	26
Southern New York Health Care Facilities Assn. - SEIU - (NY)	1,700	80
Trailways - UTU - (National)	900	41
Union Carbide Corp. - MTC - (TX)	1,400	28
State and local government		
Volusia County Board of Education (noninstructional employees) - AFSCME - (FL)	1,000	99
Wichita Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (KS)	2,950	99
May		
Total: 11 situations	18,815	
Private nonfarm economy		
Employing Lithographers of Los Angeles - GAIU - (CA)	1,300	27
General Telephone of the Northwest - IBEW - (WA)	4,200	48
Graphic Arts Assn. of Delaware Valley - GAIU - (PA)	1,330	27
Ironworkers Employers Assn. of Western Pennsylvania, Inc. - BSOIW - (PA)	2,000	17
Lumber and Mill Employers Assn. - CJA - (CA)	1,375	24
Master Builders Assn. of Western Pennsylvania - IUOE - (PA)	2,650	15
Mechanical Contractors Assn. of Western Pennsylvania, Inc. - PPF - (PA)	1,160	17
NECA (Las Vegas) - IBEW - (NV)	1,100	17
Toledo Edison Co. - IBEW - (OH)	1,050	49
State and local government		
Duval County School District (blue collar) - various unions - (FL)	1,450	99
Duval County School District (non instructional) - AFT - (FL)	1,200	99

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Collective bargaining situations covering 1,000 workers or more with agreements subject to reopening in 1998, by month—Continued

Situation identification and month of possible reopening	Number of workers	Industry[1]
June		
Total: 21 situations	43,577	
Private nonfarm economy		
Arkansas Power and Light Co. - IBEW - (AR)	3,000	49
Health Employers Inc. - ANA (Ind.) - (MN)	3,900	80
Kroger Food Stores - UFCW - (AR)	1,100	54
Mason Contractors Assn. of St. Louis - BAC - (MO)	1,000	17
Mechanical Contractors Assn. of Northern California (Oakland) - PPF - (CA)	1,600	17
Safeway Food Stores - UFCW - (AR)	1,500	54
Stockham Valves and Fittings, Inc. - USA - (AL)	1,077	33
State and local government		
Bay County Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (FL)	1,200	99
Clark County Board of Education (classified) - AACSE (Ind.) - (NV)	2,300	99
Clark County Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (NV)	4,500	99
Escambia County Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (FL)	2,500	99
Manatee County Board of Education (faculty) - AFT - (FL)	1,400	99
Mt Diablo Unified School District - NEA (Ind.) - (CA)	1,500	99
Orange County Board of Education (classified) - AFSCME - (FL)	4,800	99
Palm Beach County Board of Education (clerical) - Assn. of Educational Secretaries and Office Personnel (Ind.) - (FL)	1,400	99
Pinellas County Board of Education (custodial and service) - IBFO - (FL)	1,900	99
Pinellas County Board of Education (noninstructional) - NEA (Ind.) - (FL)	1,400	99
Polk County Board of Education - AFT - (FL)	3,500	99
Tacoma School District 10 (professionals) - Tacoma Association of Classroom Teachers (Ind.) - (WA)	1,700	99
Toledo (general unit) - AFSCME - (OH)	1,200	99
Washington County Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (MD)	1,100	99
July		
Total: 24 situations	74,150	
Private nonfarm economy		
Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers - DGA - (National)	2,800	78
Cedars-Sinai Medical Center - SEIU - (CA)	1,600	80
Ford Aerospace & Communications Corp. - IUE - (IN)	1,650	36
State and local government		
Anchorage School District - NEA (Ind.) - (AK)	2,000	99
Florida State (human services unit) - AFSCME - (FL)	12,000	98
Florida State (operational services unit) - AFSCME - (FL)	14,000	98
Florida State (professional unit) - AFSCME - (FL)	15,000	98
Florida State University (teachers) - NEA - (FL)	6,000	98
Palm Beach County Board of Education (teachers) - Palm Beach Classroom Teachers Assn. (Ind.) - (FL)	4,600	99
Pinellas County Board of Education (teachers) - NEA(Ind.) - (FL)	5,500	99
Portland (clerical and maintainance) - Various unions - (OR)	1,700	99
Rockford teachers - NEA (Ind.) - (IL)	1,500	99
Tallahassee (health care) - NA(Ind.) - (FL)	3,450	98
Tallahassee Law Enforement Unit - FPBA (Ind.) - (FL)	2,350	98
August		
Total: 3 situations	4,767	
Private nonfarm economy		
Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric - IBEW - (OH)	1,267	49
State and local government		
Garden Grove Board of Education - NEA (Ind.) - (CA)	1,800	99
Lincoln Board of Education - NE-SEA (Ind.) - (NE)	1,700	99
September		
Total: 3 situation	22,200	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Collective bargaining situations covering 1,000 workers or more with agreements subject to reopening in 1986, by month—Continued

Situation identification and month of possible reopening	Number of workers	Industry[1]
September—Continued		
Private nonfarm economy		
Casino hotels in Atlantic City - HREU - (NJ)	12,000	70
State and local government		
Jefferson County Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (KY)	5,200	99
Orange County Board of Education (teachers) - NEA (Ind.) - (FL)	5,000	99
October		
Total: 1 situation	1,500	
Private nonfarm economy		
Washington Hospital Center (clerical, technical, and service employees) - SEIU - (DC)	1,500	80
November		
Total: 1 situation	1,800	
Private nonfarm economy		
Greater New York Milk Dealers - IBT (Ind.) - (NY)	1,800	20

[1] See the appendix for explanation of the employer and union abbreviations and the industry identification numbers used in this table.

Appendix: Key to Employer and Union Abbreviations and Industry Identification Numbers

Employer abbreviations

AGC	Associated General Contractors
BTEA	Building Trades Employers Association
NECA	National Electrical Contractors Association
PDCA	Painting and Decorating Contractors Association
SMACC	Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors
SMCA	Sheet Metal Contractors Association

Union abbreviations

AACSE	Classified School Employees
AAUP	University Professors
ABGW	Aluminum, Brick and Glass Workers
ACTWU	Clothing and Textile Workers
AFA	Association of Flight Attendants
AFGM	Grain Millers
AFGW	Flint Glass Workers
AFSCME	State, County and Municipal Employees
AFT	American Federation of Teachers
AIW	Allied Industrial Workers
ALPA	Air Line Pilots
ANA	American Nurses' Association
ATLC	Atomic Trades and Labor Council
ATU	Amalgamated Transit Union
AWWU	Watch Workers
BAC	Bricklayers
BBF	Boilermakers
BCTW	Bakery, Confectionery and Tobacco Workers
BRAC	Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks
BSOIW	Iron Workers
CA-SEA	California School Employees
CJA	Carpenters and Joiners
CONN-SEA	Connecticut State Employees
CWA	Communications Workers
DA	Doctors Associations
DWW	Distillery Workers
EAA	Engineers and Architects
FOP	Fraternal Order of Police
GCIU	Graphic Communications
GPPAW	Glass, Pottery, Plastics and Allied Workers
HHCE	Hospital and Health Care Employees

HREU	Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees
IAM	Machinists
IAFF	Fire Fighters
IATSE	Theatrical Stage Employees
IBEW	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
IBFO	Firemen and Oilers
IBT	Teamsters
ICW	Chemical Workers
ILA	Longshoremen's Association
ILGWU	Ladies' Garment Workers
ILWU	Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union
IND	Independent—the union is not affiliated with the AFL-CIO
IMAW	Molders
INP-SEA	Indiana State Employees
ITU	Typographical Union
IUE	Electronic Workers
IUMSW	Marine and Shipbuilding Workers
IUOE	Operating Engineers
IUPA	Police Associations
IWA	Woodworkers
LIA	Insurance Agents
LIUNA	Laborers
MEBA	Marine Engineers
MICH-SEA	Michigan State Employees Association
MTC	Metal Trades Council
NABET	Broadcast Employees and Technicians
NB-APE	Nebraska Public Employees
NMU	National Maritime Union
NPW	Novelty and Production Workers
OCAW	Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers
OPEIU	Office and Professional Employees
OR-SEA	Oregon School Employees
PAT	Painters
PEF	New York State Public Employees Federation
PPF	Plumbers and Pipe Fitters
RWDSU	Retail, Wholesale and Department Store
SEIU	Service Employees
SMW	Sheet Metal Workers
TNG	Newspaper Guild
TWU	Transport Workers
UAW	Automobile Workers
UE	United Electrical Workers
UFCW	United Food and Commercial Workers
UFW	Furniture Workers
UIU	Upholsterers
UMW	United Mine Workers
UPIU	Paperworkers
URW	Rubber Workers
USA	Steelworkers
UTU	United Transportation Union
UTWA	Textile Workers
UWU	Utility Workers

Industry identification numbers

9 Fisheries
10 Metal mining
11 Anthracite mining
12 Bituminous coal and lignite mining
13 Crude petroleum and natural gas
14 Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels
15 Building construction—general contractors
16 Construction other than building construction—general contractors
17 Construction—special trade contractors
20 Food and kindred products
21 Tobacco manufactures
22 Textile mill products
23 Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials
24 Lumber and wood products, except furniture
25 Furniture and fixtures
26 Paper and allied products
27 Printing, publishing, and allied industries
28 Chemicals and allied products
29 Petroleum refining and related industries
30 Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
31 Leather and leather products
32 Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
33 Primary metal industries
34 Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment
35 Machinery, except electrical
36 Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
37 Transportation equipment
38 Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks
39 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
40 Railroad transportation
41 Local and suburban transit and interurban passenger transportation
42 Motor freight transportation and warehousing
44 Water transportation
45 Air transportation
48 Communications
49 Electric, gas, and sanitary services
50 Wholesale trade
52 Retail trade—building materials, hardware, and farm equipment dealers
53 Retail trade—general merchandise
54 Retail trade—food stores
55 Retail trade—automotive dealers and gasoline service stations
56 Retail trade—apparel and accessory stores
57 Retail trade—furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores
58 Retail trade—eating and drinking places
59 Retail trade—miscellaneous retail stores
60 Banking
61 Credit agencies other than banks
62 Security and commodity brokers, dealers, exchanges, and services
63 Insurance carriers
64 Insurance agents, brokers, and service
65 Real estate
66 Combinations of real estate, insurance, loan, and law offices
67 Holding and other investment companies
70 Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places
72 Personal services
73 Miscellaneous business services
75 Automobile repair, automobile services, and garages
76 Miscellaneous repair services
78 Motion pictures
79 Amusement and recreation services, except motion pictures
80 Medical and other health services
81 Legal services
82 Educational services
84 Museums, art galleries, botanical and zoological gardens
86 Nonprofit membership organizations
88 Private households
89 Miscellaneous services
98 State government
99 Local government

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